

Koreans Ask Kims To Talk

Opposition Seeks More Discussion On One Nominee

SEOUL — Leading opposition officials formed a six-member committee Wednesday to bring their own leaders back together for more talks on which one will run for president.

Fears are growing that their common front against South Korea's ruling party is unraveling. The move came a day after the two opposition leaders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, broke off talks on which they would run for president. This apparently paved the way for weeks of open competition and increased chances that both will be candidates in December.

Kim Young Sam is president of the Reunification Democratic Party, the main opposition party, and Kim Dae Jung is its adviser.

The two Kims walked out of a 40-hour meeting Tuesday without an accord, a day before their self-imposed deadline for reaching agreement. In a joint statement, they promised only to meet again if necessary.

On Wednesday, Kim Young Sam again urged his rival to drop out of the presidential race. He offered Kim Dae Jung, 61, the party's presidency in exchange for dropping out of the race, but Kim Dae Jung said he would need other weeks to make up his mind. Kim Young Sam, 59, said at a news conference that if the party diverged stayed out of the presidential race, he would be revered as "a national leader."

"It is my judgment," Kim Young Sam said, "that my running is in accord with reason and to ensure a safe transition to democracy."

The election, tentatively scheduled before Dec. 20, marks the first presidential balloting in 16 years. Widespread demonstrations have forced the government to go to direct elections to choose a successor to President Chun Doo-hwan, who is to step down in February.

The governing Democratic Justice Party already has nominated its chairman, Roh Tae Woo, as its presidential candidate. The split in opposition is likely to enhance prospects of Mr. Roh, one of a handful who helped install Mr. Chun.

Seventy-three members of the opposition met Wednesday to discuss the situation. They formed a six-member committee to get the Kims together for more talks. Top aide to Kim Young Sam, asked not to be named, said Tuesday, "It is certain now the Kims will meet."



U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d speaking to the meeting in Washington.

Baker Proposes Currency Link To Gold, Other Commodities

Surprise Plan Is Welcomed By Analysts

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d's surprise proposal Wednesday to add a global price index of commodities, including gold, to the indicators that governments use to measure relative economic performance was welcomed by several international experts.

But, the analysts cautioned, it would be a mistake to interpret the proposal as a back-door way of reintroducing gold to the center of the international monetary system. President Richard Nixon formally uncoupled the dollar's value from the price of gold in 1971.

The use of a "basket" of commodity prices to measure economic performance would serve as an early warning signal of whether policy should be aimed at containing inflation, as signalled by rising commodity prices, or countering deflation, as signalled by falling prices, analysts explained.

"Commodity prices are quite a good leading indicator of inflation or deflation and are a good indicator of what's happening to the world as a whole," said Stephen Marris, a senior fellow at the Washington-based Institute for International Economics. Analysts said the Baker proposal



Karl Otto Pöhl, chairman of the West German Bundesbank, criticized the United States for resisting an increase in a loan fund to aid the world's poorest nations. Page 17.

Stability, Coordination Is Sought

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, on Wednesday proposed that the major industrialized nations reinforce their pact to stabilize currencies by evaluating exchange rates against a basket of commodities, including gold.

The aim would be to guarantee that currency arrangements were backed up by policies that would ensure that inflation in the industrial world remained low.

The announcement, at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meeting, represented the first U.S. bid to bring gold back into the world system for determining exchange rates since President Nixon ended the dollar's convertibility into gold in 1971.

Mr. Baker praised recent efforts by the world's seven major industrial democracies to coordinate steps in an effort to help stabilize the dollar.

"It is equally important that the policies resulting from the coordination process not be inflationary," Mr. Baker told representatives of 151 nations.

"It would be unfortunate if our efforts to foster exchange rate stability among currencies led to stable currency relationships — but in a context of inflationary economic policies that reduced the real value of all currencies," Mr. Baker said.

His proposal was designed to be a refinement of a process endorsed by leaders of the seven industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy — at last June's economic summit in Venice.

The process called for increased surveillance of the use of economic indicators such as unemployment, trade balances, and growth.

The use of these indicators were to help policy makers fine-tune decisions that affect exchange rates — such as interest rates of central banks and direct government intervention on foreign exchange markets.

The agreement at the Venice summit followed the so-called Louvre accord on currency stabilization, adopted in Paris in February by all seven leading nations except Italy, which boycotted the meeting because it and Canada were not consulted at an earlier stage.

Mr. Baker told the world financial leaders that more attention needs to be given to potential price surges.

"Accordingly, the United States is prepared to consider utilizing, as an additional indicator in the coordination process, the relationship among our currencies and a basket of commodities, including gold. This could be helpful as an early warning signal of potential price trends," he said.

He did not specify what other commodities would be included in the proposal.

Investors worried about inflation often buy gold as a hedge against the declining value of paper currencies, pushing the metal's price higher.

The decision to price gold in represent a step toward the use of a system of international monetary stability, Nixon's verdict on the international monetary system.

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U.S. Base Floats in Gulf

WASHINGTON — The United States is converting a barge into a floating naval base in the central Gulf, according to government sources.

There are accommodations aboard the barge for up to 200 people. The U.S. Navy plans to use it as a base for minesweeping helicopters, commando patrol vessels and six small minesweeping boats. (Details on Gulf convoys, Page 6.)

The navy leased the barge from an undisclosed source after Kuwait refused to allow U.S. forces to set up a base on its soil, White House and Pentagon sources said Tuesday.

"We need a mother ship, a base with piers and a place for crews to sleep and for helicopters to land," one source said. "We tried Kuwait and they wouldn't let us. This is the next alternative."

The 100-by-400-foot (30-by-120-meter) fortified barge is moored off Bahrain in international waters.

It is not visible from shore and does not give the appearance from

Dukakis Says an Aide Helped Undo Biden

BOSTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, announced Wednesday that his campaign manager had been the source of a videotape that helped undermine the competing campaign of Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr.

Mr. Dukakis apologized for the action of his longtime top political aide, John Sasso, calling it "a very, very serious error in judgment."

"Although I had no knowledge of this as a candidate in this campaign," Mr. Dukakis said, "I accept full responsibility for it. I'm running for the presidency, not against anybody."

Mr. Dukakis said he had not accepted the resignation offered by Mr. Sasso, who ran his 1982 and 1986 gubernatorial campaigns.

"I consider that seriously," Mr. Dukakis said of Mr. Sasso's offer to resign, "but I rejected that even though what he did is a very serious error in judgment."

Mr. Dukakis said earlier this week that there was a "strong possibility" a guilty member of his campaign would be dismissed over the Biden affair.

Mr. Dukakis said he had granted Mr. Sasso and had requested him a leave of absence for several weeks. Mr. Sasso did not attend the Dukakis news conference.

"He is the person responsible for providing the tapes to The New York Times, The Des Moines Register and NBC," Mr. Dukakis said. "I expect to be held accountable."

He said he spoke by telephone with Mr. Biden earlier Wednesday and expressed his regrets.

"I want to publicly apologize to him, his family and his friends for what happened and for the involvement of my campaign," the governor said. "I regret very, very much that my campaign or any one in it contributed to that pain."

Mr. Biden, Democrat of Delaware, dropped out of the race for

In FBI Files, a Literary Who's Who

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than 50 years, the FBI and other federal agencies gathered extensive intelligence files on some of America's most distinguished writers, apparently because their work or behavior was considered subversive, suspicious or unconventional, according to two forthcoming magazine articles.

The disclosures, based on documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, will be published this week, apparently by coincidence, in The New Yorker and The Nation.

Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, John Dos Passos, Pearl Buck, Archibald MacLeish, Thomas Wolfe, Carl Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay, William Carlos Williams and William Faulkner are among the scores of prominent writers whose work, personal associations and political sentiments piqued the interest of the FBI as early as the 1920s.

Although the government's interest in the activities of some of these writers, like Sandburg and Dos Passos, was known previously, the extent and tenacity of its efforts were not.

Excerpts from the files, as presented in both magazines, suggest that information about the writers was collected in most cases without official explanation. As is common with documents released under the information act, many names, passages and even whole pages were blacked out, and requests for some individual documents were rejected outright.

The FBI opened dossiers, some of them hundreds of pages long, on many writers whose work expressed sympathy for the poor or solidarity with minorities — the so-called "social realist" such as Steinbeck and Dos Passos. But the bureau's curiosity about such figures as Hemingway, Gertrude Stein and Truman Capote remains a mystery.

The author of the New Yorker article, Herbert Mitgang, writes that "despite the millions of dollars spent on investigative man-hours and record-keeping, none of the writers — more than 50 men and women — whose dossiers I looked into were ever convicted of any crime attributed to them by the

Pollution Causes an Adriatic Disaster

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The perennial pollution problems of the Adriatic Sea have grown this year into an environmental disaster after an exceptionally hot summer that resulted in the runaway growth of red seaweed.

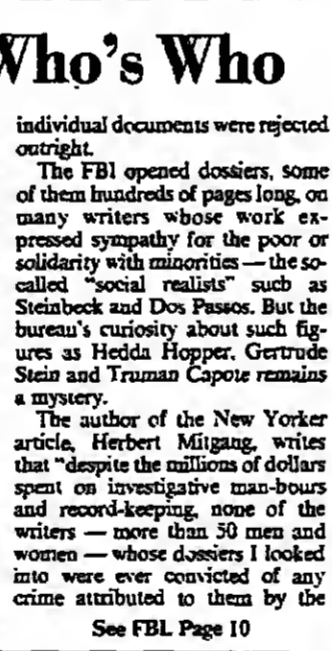
Deprived of oxygen by the rotting weed and poisoned by other pollutants, the Adriatic has become a fatal place for most creatures that live in it.

As piles of rotting fish wash onto vacation beaches along Italy's northeastern coast, scientists warn that the sea already is effectively dead in parts and moribund over large areas.

"It has become an immense cemetery," said Attilio Rinaldi, a scientist who conducts water surveys for the Emilia-Romagna regional government. "Up to four miles from the coast, and sometimes up to 15 miles, 98 percent of the fauna has disappeared. The few fish that survive swim round and round as if they are drunk."

The worst area of pollution stretches about 50 miles (80 kilometers) along the coast from the Po delta in the north to Cesenatico in the south. There is serious pollution along another 50-mile stretch from Cesenatico to Fano, including the resort city of Rimini.

"Life has disappeared over more than 1,000 square kilometers of



He said he is preparing a plan to combat pollution in the industrial heartland along the Po valley. The Po, Italy's biggest river, is the source of about two-thirds of the pollutants threatening the Adriatic, according to Mr. Ruffolo.



TROOPS GUARD MANILA AGAINST COUP — Soldiers, deployed after reports that a coup attempt might be imminent, unloaded heavy weapons and ammunition Wednesday at a checkpoint on a road leading into Manila. Hundreds of troops took up positions around the city. They were recalled to their barracks at midday. Story, Page 2.

Kiosk Mafia Figure Killed in Italy

PALERMO, Sicily (Reuters) — An alleged Mafia murderer wanted for the 1982 slaying of a top Italian official was shot and killed by several gunmen in an ambush near Palermo, the police said Wednesday.

They said Mario Giovanni Prestifilippo, 29, was hit Tuesday night by at least 10 blasts from sawed-off shotguns as he rode a motorcycle in Bagheria, east of Palermo.

Manservant's Defense Minister, Has Reportedly Been Guaranteed the Top Job in NATO

WEST GERMANY'S defense minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher, has reportedly been guaranteed the top job in NATO. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Troops were deployed in Manila amid rumors a military revolt was imminent. Page 2.

■ Bob Woodward's dual role as newspaper reporter and book author has raised questions of priority. Page 7.

■ BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A unit of Jardine Matheson Hong Kong is to acquire a 20 percent stake in Bear Stearns, a U.S. brokerage. Page 13.

U.S. Inner-City Women Unfazed by A

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — Inner-city women at high risk of AIDS infection are now well informed of their risk but few are changing their behavior, according to experts here for a federally sponsored conference on AIDS and women.

More than 90 percent of all drug users in New Jersey know that acquired immune deficiency syndrome can be transmitted by shared needles, according to a recent survey reported by Joyce Jackson of the New Jersey State Department of Health. More than 80 percent know that it can be transmitted heterosexually and from infected mothers to their unborn children.

Women who are intravenous drug users, as are 49 percent of all female AIDS patients, are a bit more likely to know these facts than men, according to the survey.

In all cases, the figures are 20 percentage

points higher than the figures from 1985, Ms. Jackson said.

But few women in drug-using communities are making any attempt to avoid AIDS, either by avoiding shared needles or changing sexual practices, she added. In large part, the experts agreed, opposition from men was discouraging women from changing sexual practices.

Dr. Joanne Mantell, of Gay Men's Health Crisis Inc. in New York, said the organization's experience and another study indicated that the situation in New York was similar.

The experts spoke at a two-day conference that ended Tuesday. It was sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The agencies plan to start financing major programs to effect behavior changes in groups at high risk of AIDS, officials said at the conference. The meeting participants advised them how to do it.

Inner-city women who use intravenous drugs, or whose sex partners do, account for a rising number of AIDS cases. Black and Hispanic women have been especially hard hit.

Experts at the meeting said health efforts believed to spread AIDS among gay men work for inner-city women.

"Prevention techniques for women for ethnic minority women," said Justice Montano of San Francisco.

"They feel helplessness, powerlessness. And they have an inability to do what they will make a difference."

Participants agreed education alone simply would not work. Rose Mary Gorman, executive director of the National Cancer Institute, said that research has shown that people do not listen to scary messages.

The participants also agreed that the peers and role models from the community could help persuade inner-city women to change their behavior.

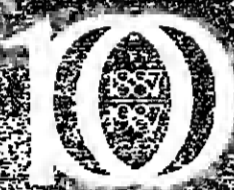
"People from the community are much more credible," said Dr. Mantell.

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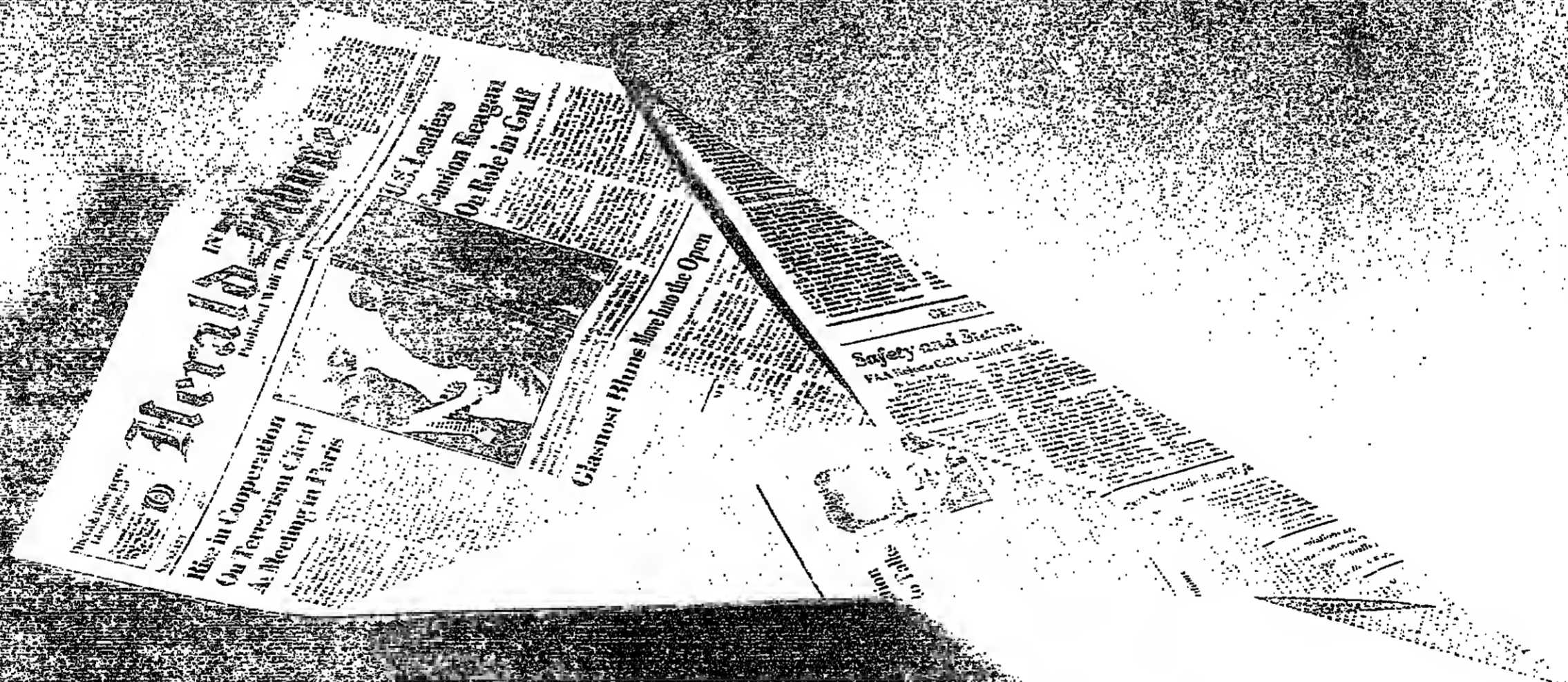
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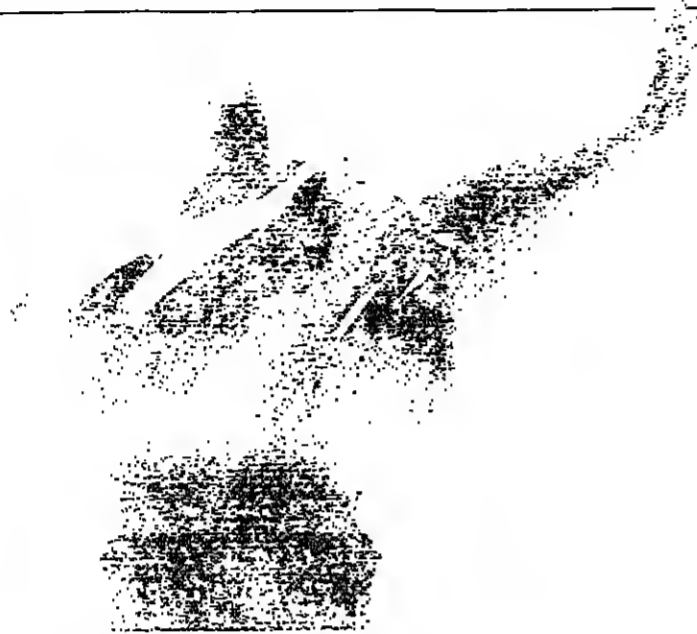


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Robertson Quits His Ministry To Further Presidential Bid

By Wayne King
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reverend Pat Robertson, who plans to announce his presidential candidacy formally on Thursday, has resigned as a Southern Baptist minister and severed ties to the Christian Broadcast Network, which he founded and has led for 27 years. In a statement Tuesday from his campaign headquarters in Chesapeake, Virginia, near his CBN ministry at Virginia Beach, Mr. Robertson said he was resigning from the ministry to avoid implications that a Robertson presidency might inhibit "the free exercise of religion by any of the people."

Mr. Robertson will announce his bid for the Republican presidential nomination on the steps of a tenement in Bedford-Stuyvesant, a poor neighborhood of New York City. Mr. Robertson, who occupied the tenement with his wife, Dede, when he was a struggling, part-time minister in the early 1960s, increasingly has been trying to distance himself from his image as a television evangelist and to emphasize his secular accomplishments so as to further his candidacy. More than a year ago, to the dismay of many followers of his television ministry, which reaches more than 25 million homes each week, Mr. Robertson hinted that he might give up the ministry if he were elected president. After upset victories in preliminary caucus skirmishes in Michigan and Iowa, and a first-place showing in the Iowa straw poll earlier this month, he apparently decided not to wait. Mr. Robertson resigned his ministry in a letter to the membership of the Freedom Street Baptist Church in Norfolk, Virginia, where he was ordained in 1961. Mr. Robertson spent only a brief time in interim church pastorates before buying a dilapidated television station in Portsmouth, Virginia, that became the flagship of the Christian Broadcasting Network.

The CBN enterprises now include CBN University, a graduate school and a law school that occupies part of a 2,000-acre (800-hectare) complex at Virginia Beach. In addition, there are book and television production divisions, independent television stations in Dallas and Norfolk and a television station in Lebanon that broadcasts in English, Arabic and Hebrew. Mr. Robertson had already stepped aside as host of the "700 Club," a Christian television talk show that was the keystone of his ministry. The ministry is now a \$200-million-a-year enterprise, although about 80 percent of its income comes from donations, primarily through contributions to the "700 Club."



Pat Robertson

Mr. Robertson's resignation of his ministry was consistent with a campaign strategy that, although relying on the enthusiasm of Christian followers, has sought to set an increasingly secular tone. The announcement that he would resign his ministry and distance himself from CBN was consistent with that political thrust, but it was not without risk. The Robertson campaign has relied heavily on the fervor of religious supporters for Mr. Robertson's strong showings in some early political contests. At the same time, his image as an evangelist was also his most damaging liability, according to public opinion polls.

Can American Voters Stand to See a Woman Cry?

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — She cried. In the long tradition of public tears by politicians, Representative Patricia Schroeder's tearful announcement on Monday that she would not seek the Democratic presidential nomination stirred a range of often complicated feelings about her emotional outpouring. Some women were angry, others embarrassed. Many were sympathetic, and several were disturbed at what appears to be a double standard on tears. After all, in recent months, former Senator Gary Hart grew tearful on a campaign stop when he visited his birthplace in Kansas to talk about his roots. Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, another Democratic hopeful, brushed tears from his eyes at the dedication of a park in honor of President John F. Kennedy and at the announcement by his wife that she had been addicted to prescription drugs. And President Ronald Reagan has choked up on numerous occasions, including the funeral service for the crew of the space shuttle Challenger. It seems perfectly appropriate, at least nowadays, for men to be tearful. But what about Mrs. Schroeder?

"I was frankly stunned when I saw her do it," said Linda DiVall, a Republican pollster who is president of American Viewpoint, a survey research organization in Virginia. "I certainly sympathize with the fact that it was an incredibly emotional moment," she said, "but it seems to me her inability to command her emotions when she was making an announcement about the presidency only served to reinforce some basic stereotypes about women running for office — those stereotypes being lack of composure, inability to make tough decisions." Molly Yard, president of the National Organization for Women, said: "Well, yes, I've heard people who are critical of her for crying. I'm not. It doesn't embarrass me at all. One of the troubles in the good old U.S. of A. is people think you shouldn't show your emotions. Why not?" David Garth, a New York political consultant, said: "My feeling is when you cry in a situation that is appropriate, emotionally, it makes sense. When it doesn't make sense, it's negative. I think she was entitled to cry in the same way that a man who got out of the race would have tears in his eyes. Maybe it's a question of water level."

Mrs. Schroeder's announcement in Denver — an emotional statement in which her voice broke and she wept in front of an array of television cameras — disturbed some women. One New Yorker remarked that she was upset because "people will have this knee-jerk reaction now about women." She added: "It's another example that women have to be more perfect than perfect. It's O.K. for men to show emotion, but not women." Mrs. Schroeder, of Colorado, echoed this view Tuesday in a meeting with reporters in Washington. "Why must a woman be contained, controlled?" she asked. "It begins to sound like the ads they used to have for women and tranquilizers. Here they are, and we must have them totally controlled. That's crazy." Perhaps the most notable display of public emotion by a politician was that of Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine in a snowstorm outside the offices of The Manchester Union Leader in New Hampshire in March 1972. Mr. Muskie, who has maintained that he was not actually crying, was defending his wife from what he considered a vicious attack on her by the newspaper. Whether he cried or not, the public display doomed his prospects for the Democratic presidential nomination. But, as several women in politics said Tuesday, the women's movement and "male sensibility" have probably made public tears more respectable. "Didn't you see Joe Biden when he delivered his withdrawal?" said Irene Natividad, national chair of the National Women's Political Caucus, a bipartisan group, speaking of another Democratic presidential hopeful who withdrew from the 1988 race. "He was teary-eyed," she said. "That's all right." "It's a sign," she added, "of the deep commitment that Biden and Schroeder had to their candidacies and the pain that the decision-making generated. We've graduated. I think from the Muskie days to a more sensitive era." Yet even Mrs. Schroeder's friends said they wished that she had not cried — at least as much as she did. Perhaps a tear or two, but not the weeping. "I've heard people say they preferred she didn't do it on public TV," said Representative Barbara B. Kennelly, Democrat of Connecticut. "I'm sure Pat would have preferred that she hadn't cried," she said. "But we're human. We can't pick and choose who we cry."

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U.S. Pressing Ahead on Saudi Arms Sale

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The State Department has strongly suggested that the administration is planning to go ahead with a large-scale arms sale to Saudi Arabia despite the opposition of 64 senators.

Administration officials said that a final decision on what arms would be sold was likely to be made next week.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said Tuesday that the \$1.4 billion arms sale under consideration would be in the U.S. interest.

She said it was "unfortunate" the sale was being opposed on Capitol Hill "when the Saudis are providing critical support to U.S. naval operations in the Gulf in ways which meet our mutual interests and needs, and in ways which many in Congress have long urged."

Mrs. Oakley declined to make public details of the support that Saudi Arabia is providing. She said that the information had been provided to members of Congress in classified reports.



Frank C. Carlucci

At least 217 House members are adding their opposition to that of the senators, which was expressed in a letter presented to the White House on Friday. Representative

Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, and other members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee were to make public on Wednesday the House members' letter to President Ronald Reagan opposing the sale.

Congressional sources said that Frank C. Carlucci, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, was at the Capitol on Tuesday to discuss the sale with key legislators. They also said that senior State Department officials had spent much time recently in similar consultations.

An administration official said that the arms proposal probably would have to be submitted to Congress next week in order to provide the required opportunity for action before Congress recesses for the year in November. Once the proposal is submitted, Congress has 90 days in which to approve or block the sale.

Mrs. Oakley said that the make-up of the arms package remained open for discussion.

A Capitol Hill source said that a likely modification was the elimination of 1,600 Maverick anti-tank

missiles or an arrangement under which an old-model Maverick missile now in Saudi inventories would be withdrawn whenever a new-model Maverick was delivered.

On June 11, Mr. Reagan withdrew a proposal to sell the Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia when it became evident that Congress would vote overwhelmingly to block the deal.

Another controversial item is the proposed supply of 12 F-15 jet fighters to the Saudis. The administration maintains that the increasing air-patrol demands on Saudi Arabia, including protection of U.S. surveillance aircraft over a wider area of the Gulf, justifies the additional jets.

Mrs. Oakley maintained in her statement that the arms sales being contemplated "would not affect the Arab-Israeli military balance in any meaningful way."

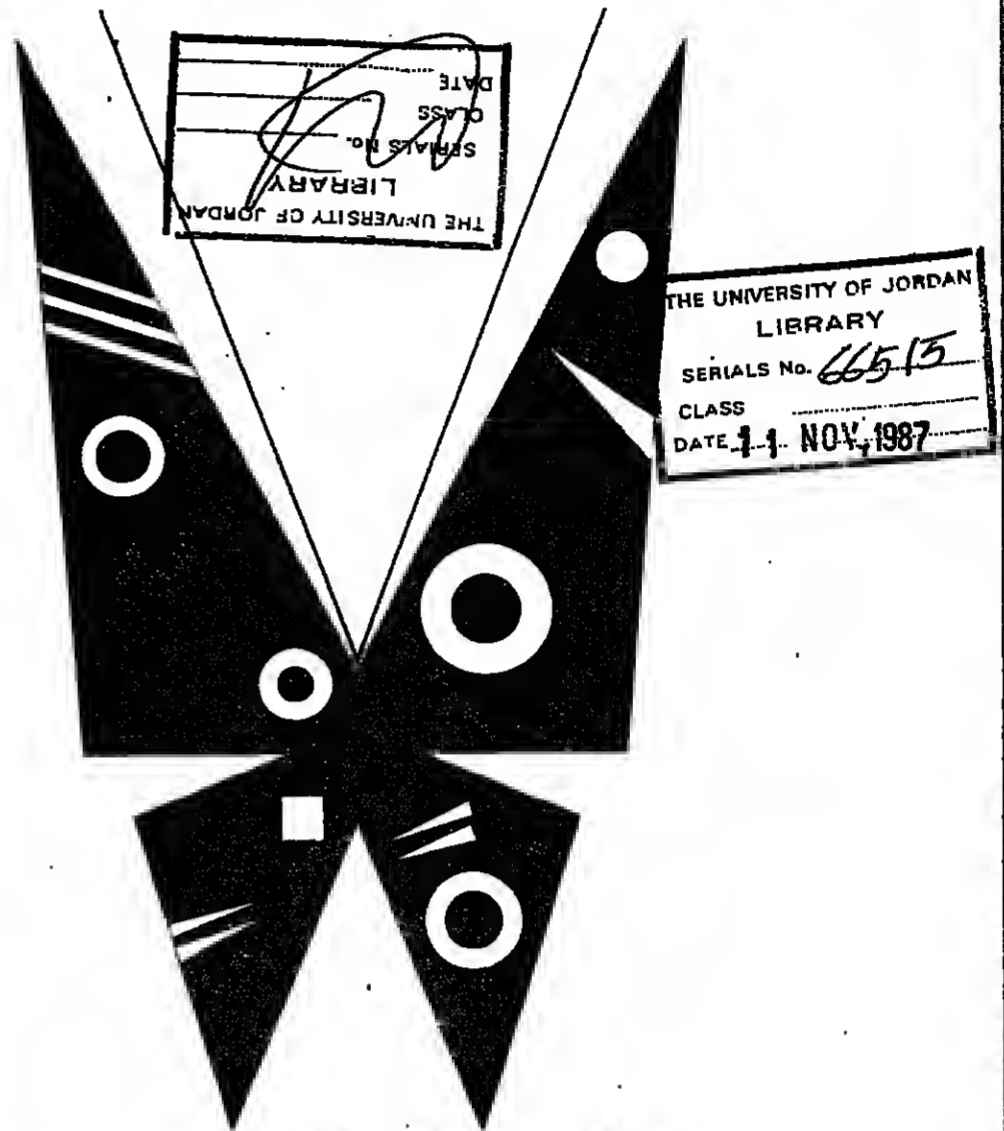
The American Israel Public Affairs Committee decided earlier this month to mount a campaign against the arms sales, according to an official of the Washington-based lobbying organization.

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U.S. House Chief Calls Iran Import Ban 'Attractive'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, has termed "attractive" a ban on imports from Iran approved unanimously by the Senate.

The Senate, venting its frustration over the situation in the Gulf, voted 98-0 on Tuesday in favor of the ban. Oil makes up the bulk of U.S. imports from Iran.

The Senate action reflected resentment toward Iran lingering from the seizure of the U.S. Embassy hostages in 1979. It also represented a response to recent news reports that the United States, by importing more oil from Iran this year, has in effect helped finance its war with Iraq.

Over the summer, Iran became

the second-largest foreign supplier of crude oil to the United States.

In the Senate vote Republicans and Democrats were able to agree quickly on one aspect of what otherwise has become a divisive battle over the Reagan administration's policy in the Gulf.

There were initial indications of support for the largely symbolic measure from the House leadership and the White House.

Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat, said Tuesday: "We have no desire to enhance the economy of Iran while it is being so intractable in the Persian Gulf."

Although he said he had not yet decided to embrace the proposal, he said it was "instinctively attractive."

The White House also expressed

interest: "We're sympathetic to the bill and support the intent of the bill," said B.J. Cooper, deputy White House press secretary. "But we want to take a look at all the effects of the bill before we take a formal position on it."

The ban was approved as an amendment to a military budget bill for 1988. While the House has not considered such a proposal, it appears that in the political environment created by the Gulf war, it could be passed easily.

In this event, the import ban could be accepted by the House in a conference with the Senate to iron out the other differences between the two branches' version of the authorization bill. The House passed its version in May.

However, President Ronald Rea-

gan has pledged to veto the military budget bill because it includes a proposal prohibiting advanced testing of his Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as "star wars," and effectively prevents the president from re-interpreting the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Under the proposal, the president could delay the imposition of the ban on imports from Iran for up to 180 days if he determined that it was not in the "overall interest of the United States." The ban would go into effect at the end of 180 days unless the House and the Senate approved an extension.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader and the main sponsor of the import embargo, declared, "While Khomeini is recklessly attacking Gulf shipping to stop the flow of everybody else's oil, we're buying a half-billion dollars of his oil every year." He was referring to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's leader.

According to the Commerce Department, U.S. imports from Iran totaled \$935 million for the seven months through July — several hundred million dollars higher than usual. Of that total, \$810 million was for oil. The bulk of the other imports were pistachio nuts and carpets.

The imports for this year have been swelled by a sharp increase in oil purchases. For all of 1986, total imports were \$612 million, with \$305 million of that oil.

U.S. Health Chain to Cover Fertility Process

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of California, a chain of fee-based health clinics and hospitals, has agreed to pay millions of dollars for in-vitro fertilization treatments to help some of its members conceive so-called "test-tube" babies, in a victory for infertile couples.

The agreement will bring an end to a class-action lawsuit filed by more than a dozen Kaiser patients who were denied coverage for the infertility treatment several years ago because the procedure was considered "experimental."

More than a million Kaiser women of childbearing

age will be notified that they are eligible for coverage, according to a Kaiser spokesman, Daniel Danzig. Thousands are expected to seek treatment.

Lauren Poplack Hallinan, the attorney who filed the lawsuit, estimated that about 10,000 women may qualify for coverage at a potential cost to Kaiser, one of the largest U.S. health care providers, of \$50 million to \$100 million.

Attorneys and health consumer groups called the case a landmark with national ramifications for infertile couples. They said that the lawsuit also dramatizes a continuing tug-of-war between consumers and health providers over what new medical treatments should be covered by health insurers.

Beauty is just one of the beauties of a BMW.

Beauty brings its own rewards. This time round, it's called the "Car Design Award". An accolade jealously presented just once a year. And in 1987, that was to the BMW 7 Series design team.

What impressed the jury most were the pure aesthetics of the functional design and the way they so successfully married uncompromising technology with unblemished beauty.

And, in that respect, it's worth remembering something that's more true today than ever before: any car manufacturer who these days regards design as an end in itself, immediately puts himself in a technology straitjacket. Truly great design always possesses one invisible ingredient: function.

That principle was written into the BMW philosophy from the very beginning. So when BMW engineers and designers are developing a new car, they always have concrete objectives in their minds. The way they achieve these frequently tough and conflicting aims is a creative process where only the perfect combination of drag coefficient, comfort and personality has a place. The outward appearance of a BMW, therefore, will never be the result of a compromise, but much more frequently of a completely new design route.

But for BMW functional aesthetics are never confined just to the outside. Even the engines, from the very first development stage, are co-created by the design team. And perhaps that's why so many BMW drivers have this beguiling habit of now and again looking under the bonnet for no apparent good reason. Except to remind themselves of one of the hidden beauties of their BMW.



The ultimate driving machine

West German Said to Be Set as Next NATO Chief

BONN — West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, has been guaranteed the job of NATO secretary-general when Lord Carrington of Britain retires next year, Bonn government officials said Wednesday.

The officials said that the U.S. government had assured Chancellor Helmut Kohl of its backing for Mr. Wörner and that this would create a decisive majority for his candidacy among the 16 member nations.

Mr. Wörner is competing in the first open contest for NATO's top political post against a former Nor-

wegian prime minister, Kaare Willoch, whose candidacy was announced by Oslo on Aug. 14.

Mr. Kohl proposed Mr. Wörner for the job on Aug. 26, the same day the chancellor pledged to remove Pershing-1A nuclear missiles from West Germany as part of a superpower pact to dismantle medium-range weapons.

Mr. Kohl's decision to scrap the Pershings overrode conservative opposition within his governing coalition, and diplomats suggested that Washington would reward him by backing Mr. Wörner for the NATO job.

In Oslo on Wednesday, the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said its ambassador to Washington, Kjell Eliassen, was called to the State Department last week and told that Mr. Willoch's candidacy was complicated by the fact that Mr. Kohl was pushing for Mr. Wörner.

A Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Per Faust, said Mr. Eliassen was told by Charles H. Thomas, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, that Mr. Willoch was "competent in every respect" but that "when a country like West Germany presents a candidate, it constitutes a very difficult situation."

The West German newspaper Die Welt, said Wednesday that the State Department had told Mr. Eliassen the United States would back Mr. Wörner "because of Kohl's personal commitment."

But the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said Norway had not withdrawn Mr. Willoch's candidacy.

Mr. Willoch later refused to comment on the report from Bonn. He said in West Berlin last week during an international meeting of conservative parties that he was still a candidate for the NATO post.

The Bonn officials said Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands had tacitly signaled that they would endorse Mr. Wörner.

Diplomats said the backing of NATO's biggest and most influential members — the United States, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany — had laid the groundwork for a majority in Mr. Wörner's favor.

But none of those governments will publicly endorse Mr. Wörner now, the officials said, so as to avoid offending the smaller NATO members.

They said the wave of support for Mr. Wörner would likely prompt Mr. Willoch to withdraw his candidacy for the post, which has traditionally been an appointment by consensus.

Bonn was expected to consult privately with Oslo to head off any open dispute in NATO over the post, they said.

Mr. Wörner, defense minister since 1982, and Mr. Willoch, Norway's prime minister from 1981 to 1986, are both conservatives and vigorous supporters of the United States.

Mr. Kohl campaigned discreetly for more than a year to make Mr. Wörner the first West German to hold the \$200,000-a-year post, believing he would be unchallenged.

But after Mr. Willoch's candidacy was announced, Mr. Kohl went public and asserted that West Germany was fit to assume the NATO mantle.

"West Germany is a key partner in NATO and carries the alliance's foremost burden in Europe," Mr. Kohl said. "West Germany has no reason to suffer any inferiority complex in NATO."



Captain Vijay Soman stands by the charred wheelhouse of the tanker Gentle Breeze, which was attacked by an Iranian gunboat Sept. 21, killing the ship's crew chief.

Italy Drops a Plan for 'Optional' Religion Classes

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — Facing discord within his government and the prospect of a confrontation with the Roman Catholic Church, Prime Minister Giovanni Goria has withdrawn a plan to make religion classes optional in public schools.

The parliamentary resolution defining the status of religious instruction in Italy's state schools was the product of three years of negotiations, first between the government and the church and then among the political parties that make up Italy's governing coalition. Mr. Goria withdrew it on Tuesday.

On the issue, and some members of the governing five-party coalition protested that the Vatican was unjustifiably interfering in government affairs.

Spokesmen for two parties within the coalition, the Republicans and the Liberals, called into question the Concordat, the treaty that governs relations between Italy and the Vatican.

There were also signs of upset among Christian Democrats, who form Italy's largest political party and who have generally supported the church. Education Minister Giovanni Galloni, a Christian Democrat, said that within the party "there is a great deal of worry."

New government regulations on religion classes became necessary after Italy and the Vatican signed a revised Concordat in 1984. The previous treaty, enacted under Mussolini in 1929, had given Catholicism the status of a state religion and the church a variety of benefits, including mandatory classes in Catholic doctrine in state schools. The new treaty established the principle of religious liberty and stated that Catholic education would be offered to any public school student who wanted it.

But the latest Concordat has been applied unevenly, forcing a new round of negotiations that led to the plan that was canceled by the government.

Although the current debate involves some fine legal distinctions over how to implement the Concordat, such as the precise meaning of "optional," broad accusations of bad faith have been made by several participants. Paolo Batusuzzi, the Liberals' floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies, said, "This pope has not understood the difference between Italy and Poland. Ours is no longer a mono-political society, not even from the religious point of view." The bishops' conference in turn has accused the government of trying "unilaterally" to amend the Concordat.

Church-state relations have been the subject of harsh exchanges recently. Many political parties and newspapers protested the church's endorsement of the Christian Democrats in elections in June.

Honda Cancels Plan to Build Motorcycle Plant in Vietnam

WASHINGTON — The Honda Motor Co. of Japan, reacting to pressure by the U.S. Congress, has canceled plans to build a motorcycle plant in Vietnam and will also sever business ties with that country, Cambodia and Laos, according to Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr.

Senator Kasten, Republican of Wisconsin, made public Tuesday a letter from Honda saying "while our review of our business relationships in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos shows that we have acted well within the policies of the Japanese government, we feel that due to our position as a major automobile manufacturer in the United States we should honor the policy considerations of the United States government."

The Senate also approved by a

voice vote a resolution sponsored by Senator Kasten calling on Tokyo "to prevent its private business sector from engaging in developmental trade with the socialist government of Vietnam."

Senator Kasten said Japan had initially honored a trade embargo against Vietnam following the 1979 Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia but that "the Japanese have let their exports to Vietnam creep up to a level of \$230 million."

His resolution said the Japanese government "has consistently refused to discourage private investment by its private business sector which originates this trade."

Senator Kasten's home state of Wisconsin is the headquarters for the only U.S. company still making motorcycles, Harley-Davidson Corp.

U.S. Navy Escorts Big Convoy in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain — Five U.S. Navy warships guided military-chartered tankers through the Gulf on Wednesday on a supply mission that turned into one of the biggest convoys since the navy began its escort operation for Kuwait.

The convoy stretched over several miles as it steamed into an area of the northern Gulf where British minesweepers hunted for mines for a third day.

The convoy attracted several other merchant ships hoping for a safe journey through the waterway after an Iranian attack Tuesday on the Greek tanker Koriana.

No injuries were reported in the

attack about 50 miles (80 kilometers) off the coast of Abu Dhabi, a state in the United Arab Emirates. The gunboat attack followed an Iraqi strike on a tanker in Iranian service earlier in the day.

In the central Gulf Wednesday, the guided missile frigate Hawes sailed past Qatar, escorting the liquefied natural gas carrier Gas Prince on the 10th U.S. escort of refueled Kuwaiti ships since July.

Iran, angered by the U.S. military presence in the Gulf and the attack last week on a mine-laying vessel, Iran Ajr, said a clash between the United States and Iran in the region was inevitable.

The speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, told the West German ambassador, Arnold Freitag, in a meeting Wednesday in Tehran that the United States and its Western allies had made a "dangerous mistake" in bringing their warships to the Gulf, according to Tehran radio.

Also Wednesday, the Iraqi press agency reported that Iranian gunners shelled the southern port city of Basra with long-range artillery.

The Pentagon said the convoy through the Strait of Hormuz and into the Gulf from the Gulf of Oman included the amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal, three guided missile frigates and the amphibious transport dock Raleigh.

Romania Fires Aides in Energy Crisis

VIENNA — Romania, grappling with an energy crisis, has dismissed a deputy prime minister and the minister for electric power because of their unsatisfactory work, according to Bucharest Radio.

In addition, the Agereps news agency reported Wednesday that Romania's Economic Ministry had been reshuffled and one minister dismissed.

The agency reported that Gheorghe Cazan was removed from his position as minister-secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation, and three other senior officials were moved to other posts.

In the changes involving electricity supply, announced Tuesday by the radio and monitored in Vienna, several leading executives in the Electric Power Ministry and the power plants of Rovinari and Turceni were also dismissed and face legal prosecution.

The radio reported a decision by the ruling Communist Party Executive Political Committee dismissing Gheorghe Petrescu, one of Romania's deputy prime ministers, along

with the minister of electric power, Ioan Avram.

The two ministers were dismissed for "unsatisfactory activity" following shortfalls in the repair and commissioning of the two power plants.

The Executive Political Committee, presided over by the president and party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, also decided to expel the two from the party's Central Committee, the radio said.

Romania for several years has suffered a serious energy crisis, blamed on mismanagement, and the population has been subjected to severe power cuts, especially in winter, with gas and power supplies available for only a few hours daily.

In the autumn of 1983 Mr. Ceausescu ordered a state of emergency in the power industry, putting power plants under military supervision, but this too failed to alleviate the situation.

The changes Tuesday and Wednesday, by presidential decree, followed statements by Mr. Ceausescu criticizing several sectors of the economy for failing to meet government targets.

Western diplomats said the latest

changes were in keeping with a pattern of previous reshuffles.

Other officials involved were Decobal Ursulescu, who was released from his post as deputy minister of finance and appointed chairman of the State Committee for Prices, and Barbu Petrescu, who was appointed minister-secretary of state in the State Planning Committee.

Constantin Stanca was released as deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation and made minister-secretary of state.

Ireland Moves to Raise Fines for Moonshiners

DUBLIN — The Irish government is to sharply increase the fines for distillers of poteen, an illegal whiskey that sells for half the price of commercial whiskey.

The government presented draft legislation Tuesday that would increase the fines for poteen-making fivefold, to 1,000 Irish pounds (\$1,600).

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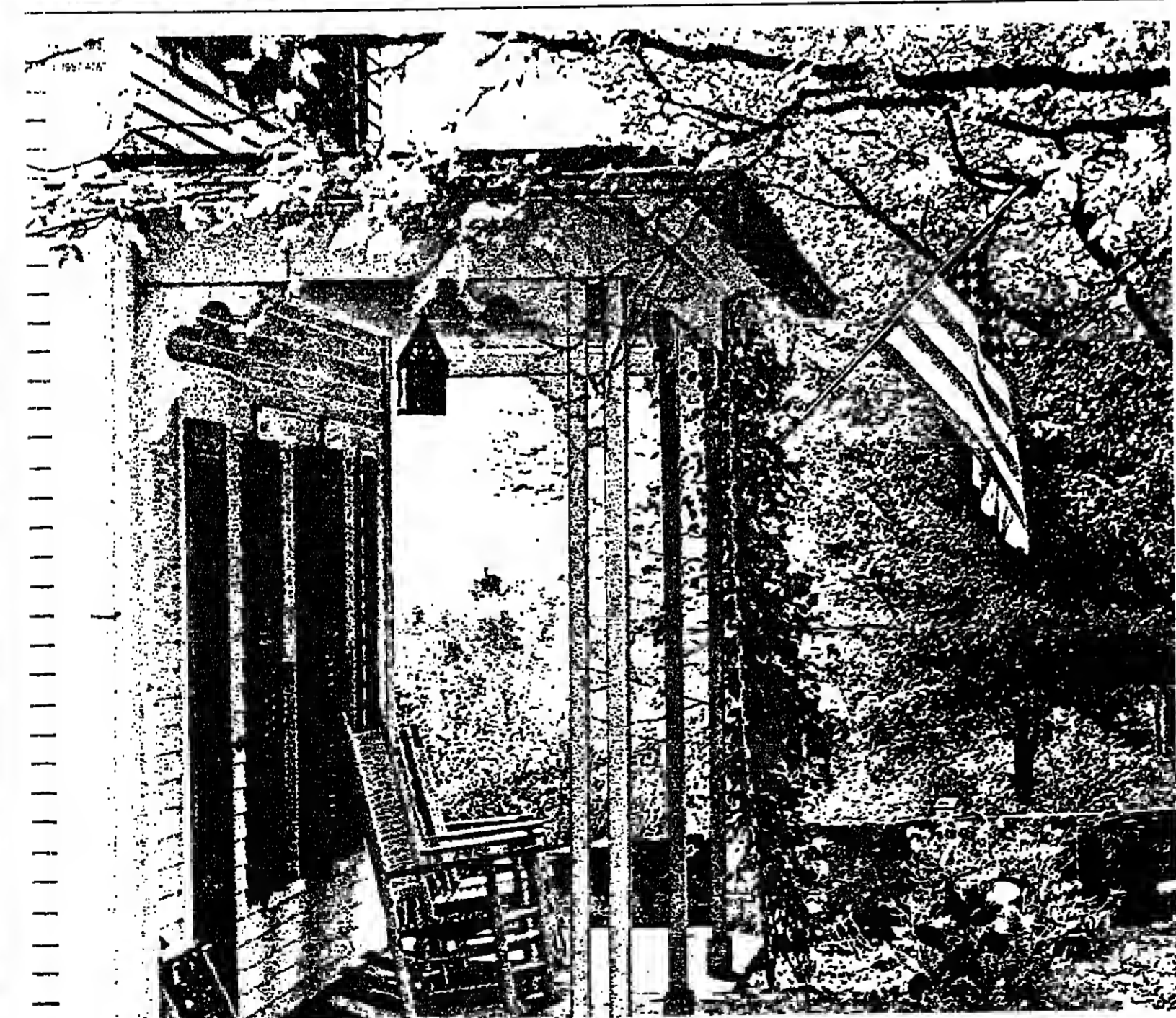
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CIA Book Raises Questions of Priority for Author/Reporter

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — What happens when a newspaper's leading investigative reporter decides to write a book about the man in charge of the nation's darkest secrets?

When is his research used for newspaper articles, and when can it be held until publication of the book? When does the obligation to newspaper readers for a daily story outweigh the writer's desire to get more information for a future article?

Ever since Bob Woodward, a Washington Post assistant managing editor, began his research in late 1984 on William J. Casey and his directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency, he and his editors at The Post have tried to divide his findings in such a way that would satisfy both the paper's needs and his publisher's.

The result was that Mr. Woodward produced 75 articles in The Post, beginning in January 1986, while writing his book, "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987."

In the three years he was investigating Mr. Casey's tenure at the CIA, Mr. Woodward wrote newspaper articles that included exclusives on the Reagan administration's disinformation campaign designed to rattle Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader; new information about Pakistan's nuclear capabilities; and details about the CIA's view of Colonel Gadhafi's mental state.

Nevertheless, when the book was excerpted in The Post, other newspapers and Newsweek starting Sunday, there were enough new details to raise the issue among journalists and some politicians of why some items were not published in the paper as Mr. Woodward learned them.

As Flora Lewis, a New York Times columnist, wrote in Tuesday's edition, showing the key question of the Watergate scandal: "What did the editors of The Washington Post know and when did they know it?" [The column appeared Wednesday in the International Herald Tribune.]

Among the revelations in the book is a dramatic hospital scene last winter in which Mr. Casey acknowledged, according to Mr. Woodward, that he had known about the diversion of profits from U.S. arms sales to Iran to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

Another is the news that the Saudi intelligence service helped Mr. Casey with three covert operations, including an effort to assassinate Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, who is believed to have been behind bombings of U.S. facilities in Lebanon.

Mr. Woodward wrote in May 1985 that an assassination attempt against Sheikh Fadlallah, leader of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, had been carried out by a team with an indirect connection to the CIA that was on a "runaway mission." The attempt failed and 80 people were killed in the car bombing.

"It isn't enough that The Washington Post, thanks to Bob Woodward, got all these stories first," said The Post's executive editor, Benjamin C. Bradlee. "It's that we didn't get them to fit some schedule that the critics think was more appropriate."

Robert G. Kaiser, The Post's assistant managing editor for national news, said: "Our readers and we at The Post have benefited enormously from this project over the life of it. It's had a huge payoff."

Mr. Woodward's view, as explained in several interviews over the last few days, is that a reporter often holds out information in hopes of gaining more information from a source.

His own method is to interview and re-interview his sources, comparing bits from one interview with pieces from another.

"You have to get the kind of evidence that is persuasive as a story," Mr. Woodward said.

On the matter of Mr. Casey and the Iran-contra diversion, "I don't have something conclusive," he said. "I'm still working on it. On the relationship to the Saudi intelligence service, I believe I do."

"The diversion is still a long-term story. It has not been answered yet. Some people say that if Casey died, well, then that's the end of it, but maybe he kept a diary, maybe he talked to somebody."

The Casey hospital scene, which was denied by his widow, Sophia Casey, and reaffirmed by Mr. Woodward, who said she was not present, was not reported in The Post. Mr. Woodward said he felt it had not represented a clear answer from the former CIA director

about his knowledge or involvement.

"It didn't pass the threshold test for a news story," he said Tuesday.

Mr. Woodward said that in February or March he wrote a draft of the scene and talked to his editor at Simon & Schuster Inc., Alice Mayhew.

"She and I agreed it was not conclusive, but in the cumulative portrait [I] had built of Casey, it fits," he said.

When Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North testified in July that Mr. Casey had known about the diversion of profits, Mr. Woodward wrote that officials who had worked with Mr. Casey said that Colonel North's description "could be true." But he added that some had also said that Mr. Casey, who

had died in May, "is a convenient cover and scapegoat for North."

Mr. Woodward said that by then Mr. Bradlee and Mr. Kaiser had read the book with that last scene in it, and the issue of adding the account was not raised during discussion about the North article.

Mr. Woodward said that after he had finished a book about the actor John Belushi, Mr. Bradlee encouraged him to write about Mr. Casey.

Mr. Bradlee said: "He and I agreed we would be getting the fruits of his labor regularly. Woodward and I have been dealing together a long time. These were not hostile negotiations here, but on the question of whether he kept anything for the book, I'm sure he did."

Mr. Woodward, who has been at The Post since 1971, has a special niche at the paper as the reporter who, with Carl Bernstein, wrote many of the major Watergate articles. Mr. Kaiser called him "a force of nature" at The Post, where performance has earned its privileges.

"You cannot have the best people doing the same thing for 30 years," said Mr. Bradlee. "You've got to create opportunities, whether it's a leave or book or sabbatical — whatever it is that maximizes chances of keeping these people interested and productive."

"Woodward has a special position at The Washington Post, and it is a tremendous advantage to The Washington Post and to its readers."

Response From Reagan
President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that "never would I sign anything that would authorize an assassination," United Press International reported from Washington. "I never have, and I never will, and I didn't."

Mr. Woodward writes in his book that Mr. Reagan signed a secret national security directive in 1985 that permitted the creation of squads in Beirut that would carry out pre-emptive strikes on terrorists.

Referring to Mr. Casey, the president said: "I think that there's an awful lot of fiction about a man who was unable to communicate at all and is now being quoted as if he were doing nothing but talk his head off."



Secretary of State George P. Shultz at New York speech.

Shultz Offers His Vision Of a Free South Africa

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called on South Africa to move peacefully past apartheid and toward a constitutional system of pluralistic democracy that would guarantee universal voting rights, freedom of speech and the press and other liberties.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Business Council for International Understanding, Mr. Shultz conceded that the problems in South Africa "appear overwhelming."

However, he added, "There are efforts to expand communications between the races, and there is evidence that those efforts can bear fruit."

Mr. Shultz addressed the group on Tuesday. In his prepared remarks, he said that because many South Africans had urged the United States to state not only what it opposed but also what it was for, he had decided to spell out his vision for the kind of society that should emerge after the apartheid system of racial separation is ended.

This included "new constitutional order," he said, "establishing equal political, economic and social rights for all South Africans, national origin or race, language, national origin or religion." He also called for "a democratic electoral system with multiparty participation and universal franchise for all adult South Africans."

He urged constitutional guarantees of "basic human rights," including "the right to liberty and security of persons; the right to freedom of speech and the press, peaceful assembly and association, and practice of religion."

Mr. Shultz also cited the right of labor to organize and the right of movement within the country, emigration and repatriation.

Toll in Flooding Rises
The death toll from severe flooding in the South African province of Natal has risen to about 80, and residents were warned on Wednesday to expect more storms, Reuters reported from Durban, South Africa.

The Council of Churches in the province said reports of more casualties were expected from remote communities cut off by the floods.

Watergate Prosecutors Contradict Bork's Story

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Two lawyers who served on the Watergate prosecution force have testified against assertions that Robert H. Bork, as acting attorney general, aggressively continued the investigation of the scandals after he dismissed Archibald Cox as special prosecutor.

The testimony Tuesday elicited some of the strongest reactions yet from Bork supporters on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is considering the federal appeals court judge's fitness for a seat on the Supreme Court.

At the same time, a number of senators on the committee who oppose Judge Bork's confirmation clearly felt that the witnesses had damaged the nominee's credibility about a crucial episode in his career — the events surrounding and following the "Saturday night massacre" of Oct. 20, 1973, that resulted in President Richard Nixon's resignation.

Testifying Tuesday in support of the nominee, former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson backed Judge Bork's contention that he had been instrumental in keeping the investigation going after Mr. Richardson resigned and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith was dismissed rather than discharge Mr. Cox.

It was left to Mr. Bork, as solicitor general, to carry out the president's order and later, as acting attorney general, to oversee the investigation, supervision for which the nation "owes a substantial debt" to Judge Bork, Mr. Richardson said.

Under questioning, however, he acknowledged that he had no firsthand knowledge of Mr. Bork's role in the investigations following his own resignation.

George Frampton, a prosecutor on the staff of Mr. Cox and his successor, Leon Jaworski, testified that Mr. Bork's characterization of his Watergate role was "substantially inaccurate."

Judge Bork has said that he dismissed Mr. Cox to hold the Justice Department together by sparing it from a succession of resignations and to continue the investigation at a time when the alternative might have been chaos.

However, Mr. Frampton described Mr. Bork as a largely passive participant who, while doing nothing to impede the investigation, had not been aggressively involved in pursuing it.

Also testifying on Tuesday was Henry S. Ruth Jr., Mr. Cox's chief deputy at the time.

"Judge Bork was neither a positive nor a negative," he said. "We just didn't pay any attention to him."

Panel May Stay Neutral
The Senate Judiciary Committee appears headed toward a decision to send Judge Bork's nomination to the Senate floor without a recommendation. The Washington Post reported.

This would effectively preserve the options of some of the committee's undecided members, includ-

ing the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia.

Mr. Byrd said Tuesday that he would vote against any attempt to the committee to endorse Judge Bork or oppose his confirmation and would support only the neutral "no recommendation" stance.

It also appeared increasingly likely that neither Judge Bork's supporters nor his opponents would be able to muster a majority in the 18-member committee, leaving the no-recommendation course the only practical option.

Meanwhile, the Senate majority whip, Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, said the nomination of Judge Bork was in serious trouble in the full Senate.

"I think he's licked," Mr. Cranston said.

He said that his count showed 49 senators likely to oppose, 40 likely to support and 11 undecided.

Reagan Is 'Optimistic'
President Ronald Reagan predicted Wednesday that "common sense will prevail" and the Senate will confirm Judge Bork, United Press International reported.

"I'm very optimistic," Mr. Reagan said. "I think that common sense will prevail and they'll realize he's the best choice in the market today for that post." Asked about Mr. Cranston's prediction, he said, "Senator Cranston's been wrong before."

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Agency Official Says Tighter Rules Govern the Post-Casey CIA

By David B. Ortway
Washington Post Service
PRINCETON, New Jersey — The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency says the agency has adopted new procedures to prevent any CIA director from carrying out independent covert actions such as those reportedly undertaken by William J. Casey.

The deputy director, Robert M. Gates, did not directly confirm or deny a report by Bob Woodward in The Washington Post and in a new book of his that Mr. Casey had independently called on the Saudi Arabian intelligence service in March 1985 to try to kill Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual leader of the extremist Shiite Muslim group Hezbollah.

But in answer to a question Tuesday about what the CIA was doing to prevent the recurrence of such an "off the books" action, Mr. Gates said, "We are tightening up on the procedures for the approval of covert action."

He said the CIA was also making a "more rigorous review" of all proposed covert actions "to evaluate whether it makes sense" and ensure that each is consistent with the law.

Mr. Gates said members of the CIA's analytical branch, which has customarily had nothing to do with the agency's operational side, were now included in covert operation reviews.

Mr. Casey's independent action is a focal point of a new book, "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987," by Mr. Woodward, that was published this week.

A senior CIA official said Tuesday night that the agency's attorney, a congressional affairs representative and the CIA executive director, who is not a member of the covert operations division, were part of the review group.

Mr. Gates spoke at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public Law and International Affairs at Princeton University on the CIA's role in making U.S. foreign policy.

Although avoiding in his speech the question of the agency's conduct in the Iran-contra affair and other covert activities, Mr. Gates, in a brief question-and-answer period, was repeatedly asked about the CIA's conduct under Mr. Casey, who died in May. He told the audience that under the new director, William H. Webster, the CIA was again concentrating on its traditional role of

gathering and providing information to Congress and the executive branch.

"You have a lot of new procedures and new approaches intended to try and make the covert action process more accountable and more strictly confined to those channels that are appropriate and that have been set forth by regulation and law," Mr. Gates said.

He also seemed indirectly to fault Mr. Casey, who critics charge politicized intelligence data to support Reagan administration policy objectives.

"To attempt to slant intelligence not only transgresses the highest ethical and cultural principle of CIA," Mr. Gates said, "we all know it would also be foolish."

Quoting Mr. Webster, Mr. Gates added, "We intend to tell it as it is, avoiding bias as much as we can or the politicization of our product."

Mr. Gates said he thought the CIA's sharing of intelligence with Congress had become one of the surest guarantees for maintaining the agency's independence and objectivity.

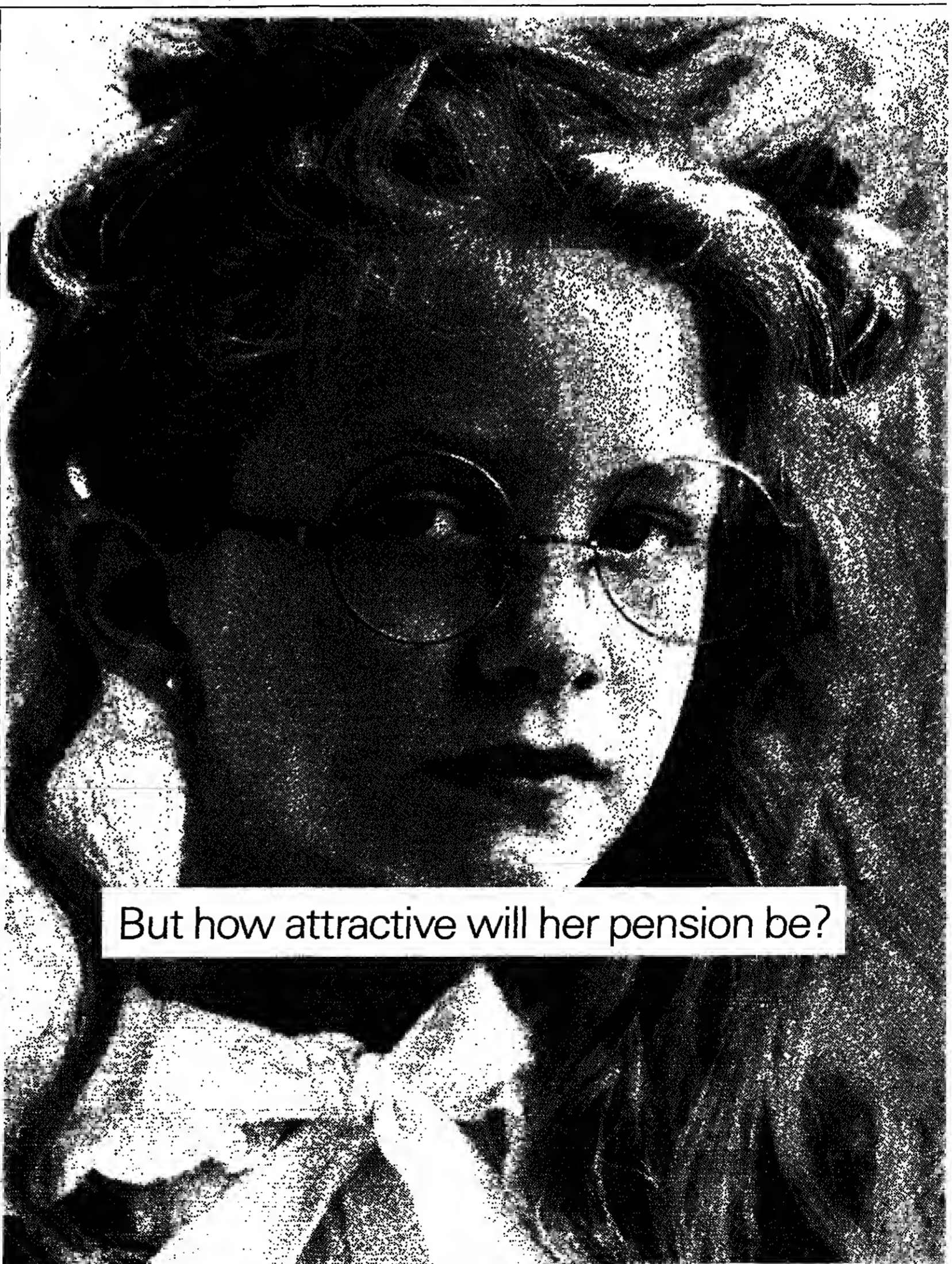
The deputy director noted that both the White House and Congress were also taking steps to prevent a repetition of events like the Iran-contra affair.

He noted that the National Security Council, whose staff conducted covert Iran-contra operations, had been barred from operational activities and that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence had instituted new, tighter oversight procedures.

"The end result is to strengthen the congressional hand in policy debates and to heighten greatly the tensions between CIA and the rest of the executive branch," Mr. Gates said. "CIA today is in a remarkable position, poised nearly equidistant between the executive and legislative branches."

But Mr. Gates said that despite the new procedures, he could not assure the audience that when "push comes to shove in Washington" some official might not still be able to order and carry out a covert action on his own once again.

Asked to explain why the agency had become so involved in policy making, Mr. Gates said that it was probably because the Reagan administration had been an activist one. The CIA's role, he said, is "largely a function of the administration itself," and "the CIA's role was to support that activism."



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Herald Tribune

Foreign Policy Simplified

In what has become almost routine in presidential primaries, Democratic and Republican hopefuls are making a mess of foreign policy. Republicans are for the most part playing to deep suspicion about arms control agreements with the Soviet Union.

The Democratic hopefuls endorse the prospective treaty wholeheartedly. But they give the impression that they would buy almost any arms accord and would oppose any new strategic nuclear weapon.

The Role for the Contras

Five years of U.S. support for the contras as a military force failed to gain them a political role in Nicaragua. The U.S. diplomats are trying to use the Arias peace plan to the same end. It is the right end, and it deserves broad Latin support.

Don't Execute Youngsters

An American teen-ager has become a well known figure and the center of controversy in Europe. She is not a model or a world-class athlete, but a self-confessed murderer. According to Newsweek magazine, Paula Cooper, who celebrated her 18th birthday in the Indiana Women's Prison last month, has become the focus of the anti-capital-punishment movement in Italy, France, Spain and West Germany.

Other Comment

Imports Are a Good Sign: Our local supermarket in Washington is awash with English jeans, Danish cheeses, New Zealand lamb and Polish ham. French, Italian, Greek and Bulgarian wines fill the shelves of the nearby liquor store.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1989-1992 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

OPINION Another Man Gone, but the People Stay

WASHINGTON — Before we finally say bye-bye to Joe Biden, we ought to give the guy half a break. At least he knew when to quit, and he reminded us that petty betrayals and mindless neglect sometimes have deplorable results. The same goes for Gary Hart and Oliver North. John Poindexter and Ivan Boskyk and the Bakkers. We are living in an age of pretense when even faking sincerity is the style, and it's reassuring to know that it doesn't always work.

United Nations: Hammarskjöld, Thant, Waldheim

NEW YORK — When Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden was elected secretary-general of the United Nations in 1961, he was not widely known outside his country. It was generally felt that he was a cautious, safe and nonpolitical technocrat who might heal some of the rifts that had appeared under Trygve Lie and would avoid controversial political actions.

United Nations: And Now a Revival?

HELSINKI — Suddenly the United Nations is back in business. After more than a decade in the doldrums, the Security Council is again the scene of high drama. The foreign ministers of the Big Five have been personally negotiating resolutions designed to pacify the Gulf.

Mark Up a First Casualty of Détente

WASHINGTON — Summits has both the White House and Foggy Bottom in its grip, and the Soviet Union has already begun to reap the fruits of détente. Three years ago, President Reagan presented Israel's Shimon Peres with a great idea: to build in the Negev desert a powerful radio broadcasting complex that would enable the U.S. government to transmit the truth deep inside Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

On Politics, Old Europe Has a Point

By Jim Hoagland PARIS — My friend the Frenchman had one of those Eurocomplaints that he had to get off his chest and onto America's back. "Here I am a leading Americanologist," he remarked accurately enough back in the spring, "and I don't know a single one of these Democratic candidates. They don't come to Europe like the older generation did. We don't know anything about them."

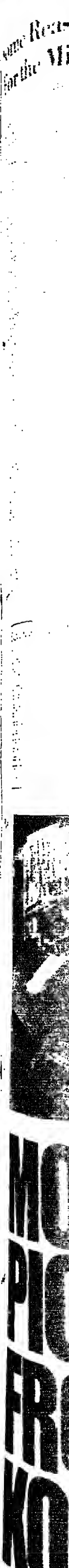
As Mr. Biden was being blown out of the water by remote-controlled videotape, a right-wing French presidential contender named Jean-Marie Le Pen was getting on front pages by suggesting that the existence of Nazi chambers was only "a detail" of World War II history.

It is my impression, in fact, that a majority of French voters would agree that the four leading contenders in the gathering presidential race — that is, François Mitterrand, Michel Rocard, Raymond Barre and Jacques Chirac — are all qualified to be president.

The important thing is not what could be done to fine-tune the UN machinery, but rather how to ensure the quality of leadership. The generation of selfless international civil servants of the Hammarskjöld school has left. Brian Urquhart, former undersecretary-general for political affairs, was the last to retire. The decline in public esteem for the United Nations system for Western countries has made it difficult to attract first-rate people. This trend must be reversed if we wish to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for peace and security.

Mr. Jakobson, a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations, writes an international affairs column for the International Herald Tribune. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

1912: Balkan Suspense LONDON — A grave view is taken of the crisis in South-Eastern Europe. The Standard says: "The most serious of the rumors is that Bulgaria and Serbia have sent a joint Note to the Porte demanding that autonomy shall be immediately granted to Macedonia, with an intimation that a refusal will be followed by a declaration of war. If that has really been done, the hope of peace is at an end, for it is unlikely that the Porte will yield to this brusque ultimatum."



Just what is...

OPINION

Some Reasons Not to Cheer For the Missile Agreement

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The search for good reasons for rejoicing about the U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces is like the 19th century search for the source of the Nile: difficult. It is, however, unlike that 19th century search because explorers knew the Nile had to have a source.

The agreement will retire fewer than 4 percent of the worldwide inventory of warheads. The retirements are concentrated in Europe and will magnify the importance of the enormous Soviet advantage in conventional forces there.

It is preposterous to say that domestic exigencies drove the Soviet leadership in this direction. It did not seek this agreement to achieve economic respite. The agreement will have no measurable effect on either side's defense spending.

The agreement removes from Europe the weapons the Soviets fear most, the Pershing-2s. These missiles can penetrate the Soviet Union with certainty and can strike targets accurately in 15 minutes. The Soviets will dismantle no weapons that could strike the United States. All the American weapons that will be dismantled could strike Soviet territory.

Some defenders of the agreement say that the weapons to be scrapped were too vulnerable to be valuable. These defenders have a point. There are two ways to reduce the vulnerability of weapons — armor or mobility. Missiles are "soft" weapons; a bullet can pierce them. The Pershing and cruise missiles were supposed to be quickly dispersible during crises. But host countries have put unreasonable restraints on the movements of the weapons (which, because of Pentagon misadministration, have cumbersome logistical accessories). In a crisis, American requests to host countries to disperse the missiles probably would be rejected as provocative.

Restraints on the movements of the weapons reflect Europe's haunted memory. The specter in America's historical memory is Pearl Harbor, a lightning strike. Europe's obsession is, understandably, the First World War, which began with mobilizations that became

inevitable. Pershing and cruise missiles, immobilized by Europe's historical anxieties, could be destroyed at their bases by Soviet conventional weapons.

The Reagan administration hails the agreement, as all agreements are hailed, as a "first step" toward grander things. But wiser heads hope it is a last step, a prophylactic measure to enable America to declare an end to arms control in Europe. They hope it will anesthetize Europe's peace movement and America's arms control clerics.

It is supposed to be arms control to end arms control. It is supposed to ease the pressure on Western parliamentarians who are under constant pressure to cut defense budgets in order to enrich welfare state benefits. But arms control agreements when the thirsts they are supposed to slake. The current agreement will enrage the forces pushing for the demilitarization of Europe. President Reagan's recent rhetoric has contributed to the stigmatization of nuclear weapons.

The agreement will require the Soviets to destroy many more warheads than the United States. But that asymmetry is a small price for the Soviets to pay for the consequent enhancement of conventional forces. To enhance European stability now would require Soviet consent to another asymmetrical reduction, this time of conventional forces.

The military historian John Keegan says the agreement may recover for the Soviet Union much that it lost in Europe through two postwar blunders. In 1945, the Soviet Union withdrew from Yugoslavia, thereby forfeiting access to the Mediterranean. After the 1956 Austrian treaty, it withdrew forces from Hungary, thereby igniting the revolt that cost communism its ideological élan. But the constant Soviet aim — military dominance of the Continent — requires neither Mediterranean access nor ideological élan.

Soviet military dominance is advanced by agreements that reduce nuclear forces without reducing conventional forces. The new agreement rests on the fallacy that any subtraction from nuclear inventories makes the world safer.

The Soviet approach to arms control has nothing to do with "control" as the Western public understands it, nothing to do with reducing the importance of weapons in relations between nations. Moscow uses arms control to impede the West's procurements and deployments, to channel arms competition in directions disadvantageous to the West, and to produce a climate conducive to theft and subsidized purchase of Western technology.

The closest one can come to a good reason for accepting the accord is this: Arms agreements are inevitable. Democracies demand them. This is minimalist arms control; it is, strictly speaking, the least we can do. Perhaps the recrudescence of détente can be minimized.

Washington Post Writers Group.



By BILL DAY in the Detroit Free Press.

They Built Their Bridge, But Where Does It Lead?

By Kyle Jarrard

PARIS — It began several years ago. They had come in late and the light was still on in her bedroom. This time she looked dead. She lay in a fetal position, her hair sweaty, her skin almost translucent. Her eyes were half-open but saw nothing. A rubber strap, two needles and wads of bloodstained cotton were scattered on the floor.

The small, shuttered room was unbearably hot. Her mother stood in a corner, staring, arms slack, whispering that she had not known what to do.

The brother-in-law could feel no pulse, but when he put his ear to her chest he heard her heart beating. He asked how

on the members of her family, driving wedges, weakening their resolve. There were great outbursts of anger.

At times it was like war. They locked the door to the apartment so she could not go out when they were not home, shadowed her in the streets, confronted her when she sought out her suppliers.

It was a hard, depressing task to keep up with her. She would find ways to get drugs no matter what they did. One by one they gave up, telling themselves that there was nothing to be done, that if an adult, now approaching 30, did not want to change, perhaps could not change, then they were not responsible.

Her family became irrational, one night even talking about pushing her out on the streets, believing that the shock of being on her own, with no job, no place to sleep, no food, would bring her around. Yet they held back. This was flesh and blood. Deep down, they felt that they might make the difference between her and others like her who are totally alone and never recover. Their tenacity, they hoped, could hold back the tide in which so many drift and drown.

How many times they thought they would never see the end of it. How often they imagined her dying of an overdose.

Months passed during which she swung between extremes. Many nights she would come home glassy-eyed, listless, refuse to eat, and fall into bed.

But then, more days went well. She began to tend to herself, her person, come to her family with discoveries — a new friend, a job offer. They encouraged her, waited and hoped for the best, wary that the cycle of downfall and recovery could start again. It did not, at least not as dramatically as before.

The rest of the week was hers. She found a job that she liked, her own apartment and better company. All that gave her back some self-respect, a respect for others. She rebuilt her life.

Everyone was proud. Many open wounds came to be healed. No one looked back, nor too far ahead, living each day as it came. It was over.

Then one day not long ago she arrived very late at the door. She had an odd look on her face, and they asked about it. The question seemed to shatter her and tears poured down her face. She had tested positive for the AIDS virus.

For a long time no one could speak. She was very tired. She spoke slowly, mostly of her job, saying she would hold on to that, would keep busy. Something was blocking fear. She said that she had her family, her friends, and that these counted most. When she left, she appeared to be as strong — and as helpless — as they had ever seen her.

Suddenly the work of years seemed like a bridge built to nowhere. Now the family waits. She waits. They suppose they know what is peering out of the dark.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congress and the Gulf

In response to the report "Elite, Secret Army Unit Attacked Iran Ship" (Sept. 24) by George C. Wilson:

Once a U.S. force was committed in the Gulf for the futile purpose of attempting to protect Kuwait tankers (carrying oil the United States doesn't need), it was only a matter of time before escalation took place. Now it has, and the United States is responsible. It remains to be seen where and when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini will strike back. Once he has, the United States will have to decide whether to back down after huge and unnecessary loss of life (as it did in Beirut), or to take the next step and, for instance, bomb Iranian military positions. By then, Americans everywhere will have become targets for Iranian-backed terrorists.

U.S. forces have been in an area of hostilities since July. When will Congress force the Reagan administration to obey the law, invoke the War Powers Act and put an end to this dangerous nonsense?

JACK NORSTROM, Saanen, Switzerland.

Death for Drug Traffickers

Regarding "Malaysia's Death Penalty" (Letters, Sept. 22):

Patrick Husted, in condemning Malaysia's death penalty for drug traffickers, speaks like a flower child of the 1960s. He would approve "reasonable sanctions" for sellers of drugs. He is outraged, however, by Malaysia's "traff-

ic and pointless slaughter" of traffickers. I disagree. Malaysia should be applauded and cited as a courageous world leader in the fight against drugs.

The real tragedy is not of the traffickers deservedly hanged; it is of the countless thousands of Malaysians (and others) addicted to debilitating chemicals.

Travelers should voice their disgust by refusing to visit such countries. Mr. Husted says, Malaysians, and we Westerners in Malaysia, welcome business people and tourists to this lovely country. If, however, you seek a market with "reasonable sanctions" to peddle drugs, our advice is to go elsewhere.

N. LEE POLHILL, Kuala Lumpur.

Trimmed Down Titles

I was outraged to read Steven Spurr's attack on American journalists (Letters, June 15). Proper usage would frown on the order "Lord Alfred Douglas." The traditional long form, "Alfred, Lord Douglas," was quite correctly reduced to "Lord Douglas" in William Safire's article of May 18.

T. J. ROCTENWALD Jr., Maputo, Mozambique.

Why Pretoria Sees Red

Regarding "For the American Far Right, Black Is Red" (Sept. 21):

If Anthony Lewis is truly indignant about South Africa's labeling of apartheid opponents as Communists, he should call for free elections in An-

gola and Mozambique. As long as those countries are outposts of Soviet totalitarianism, it seems natural that white South Africans should fear Soviet expansionism (for why else would the Soviets be there?) and tend to identify the entire African National Congress with its numerous Communist members. If, however, Angola and Mozambique had freely elected, nonaligned governments, this fear would become groundless and the door would be open for real change in South Africa.

CLAUDE LAMBERT, Paris.

Commodities on the Rise

Nicholas D. Kristof's report "Commodities Upturn Baffles Experts" (Business/Finance, Sept. 16), was timely and well informed, but it overlooked the role of the changing strength of the dollar. The commodity depression of the 1980s has no single cause, but it certainly coincided with a very strong dollar. Now that the dollar has weakened, some people are evidently finding an upward drift in commodity prices "inexplicable."

Commodities have never been a reliable store of value over time, but they are sufficiently fungible across borders to be influenced by the purchasing power of the monetary unit in which they are denominated, relative to other currencies. While this alone cannot explain commodity price movements, it does make the present situation a little less baffling.

DAVID GULLEY, Paris.

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BRIEFS

Computer Use by Students Questioned

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — The expanding American fascination with personal computers is weakening the fundamental understanding of science among the young, according to Philip Morrison, a professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Polio Recurrence Puzzles Researchers

WARM SPRINGS, Georgia (UPI) — The mystery of why thousands of ex-polio patients are experiencing a recurrence of their symptoms 30 years after the epidemics of the 1950s remains unsolved, but there is new knowledge about the syndrome.

The Effect of Estrogen on Bone Cells

ROCHESTER, Minnesota (NYT) — Bone cells are more like cells that line the uterus than any other cells of the body, scientists at the Mayo Clinic have discovered. The finding helps explain why the female sex hormone estrogen seems to protect women from osteoporosis, the bone-degenerating disease.

Taking the Twinkle Out of the Stars

URBANA, Illinois (AP) — University of Illinois scientists are taking the twinkle out of stars so astronomers can get a sharper picture of them. Two professors, Chet Gardner and Laird Thompson, have developed an artificial guide star from a laser beam, and it could help telescopes on earth reduce distortion in the viewing of celestial objects.

Artificial Life:

By James Gleick New York Times Service LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico

No longer content with dissecting tissues, analyzing proteins and breeding fruit flies, an increasingly diverse group of scientists has decided that the best way to study life is to make some of their own.

They are creating a field called artificial life, mixing the impulses of biology with the tools of computation. By looking beyond the usual materials of life — beyond the familiar biochemistry of earthly animals and plants — they hope to capture its spirit: the animated, the energetic, the replicating, the evolved.

Most of the would-be organisms of artificial life exist solely in the electronic environment of the computer, where they have little danger of being confused with the real thing.

The creatures of artificial life already make up a strange menagerie. There are flocking birds and schooling fish; just a few generations removed from the cartoons of Walt Disney. Invisible bugs breed and die out as they leave trails through a mound of electronic food.

reality to capture some abstract quality of living things, preferably a quality that arises not from the designer's intent but from unplanned processes.

"What keeps me awake at night is not correspondence to reality," said Steen Rasmussen of the Technical University of Denmark. "I want to know what is the soul in this that creates order — what is the engine."

Stripped of bone and sinew, leaf and petal, ribosome and chromosome, life still has a logic that can be abstracted in a computer — that, at any rate, is the belief driving the new discipline. Nor is the computer essential. Some scientists are trying to create microscopic carriers of information in fragmentary protein strands or pieces of clay crystal.

"Surely there must be a more general sort of biology," said Graham Cairns-Smith of the University of Glasgow, author of "Seven Clues to the Origin of Life."

So scientists debate the question of how they would recognize a genuine artificial creature if they had one. After one particularly testy exchange, a scientist proposed that a key criterion should be "irritability."



A simple model for evolution, designed by Richard Dawkins of Oxford University, attempts to show how complex structures could arise through the blind workings of evolution. It begins with a stick-figure tree and rapidly produces images of unexpected complexity. The model is simple enough to run through a personal computer.

most lifelike organism at Los Alamos — mimicked the growth of a variety of flower species. It combined geometric instructions with a set of timing signals, like the chemical signals that real plants use to control branching and budding.

Such models illustrated rich development with no possibility for evolution. By contrast, Dr. Dawkins, the Oxford zoologist and author of "The Blind Watchmaker," offered a stick-figure version of embryology with surprising evolutionary power.

Through random mutation and a somewhat arbitrary version of natural selection, the program manages to evolve into shapes with surprising complexity and often a surprising resemblance to earthly creatures. Each experience with the model brings new evolutionary paths, none of which could be predicted.

The results are just drawings on a computer screen, with neither the attributes nor the potential of real life, as Dr. Dawkins himself noted.

In general, by creating a variety of computer environments, universes with their own sets of rules, scientists intend to provide ways of thinking about universal principles of life — principles more general, perhaps, than those observed in nature.

"If they don't have the whole enchilada, at least they have a few pieces of lettuce," said A.K. Dewdney of the University of Western Ontario, Scientific American's computer columnist.

too blindly on computer models. As his own model unrolled and sparkled hypnotically on the giant screen behind him, he told the audience. "One of the great dangers of artificial life is that you can be very, very clever and invent beautiful machines that do beautiful things, but you've gotten very, very far away from what you're trying to understand."

His simulation, a checkerboard of 65,000 cells that changed color according to simple rules, was meant to show how simple processes on the surface of a clay crystal might generate complexity.

The recognition in recent years that complexity can arise spontaneously from simple systems gives the field of artificial life its strongest motivation. The scientists agreed that the most promising demonstrations were those whose lifelike qualities emerge unbidden, surprising even their programmers.

A set of 16 numbers, "genes," determine the creature's shape by encoding instructions for how it branches.

Self-organization must also guide the combination of embryology — the unfolding of individual creatures according to the rules of development built into their genes — and evolution. These remain deep mysteries, and computer models are intended to show out

in a momentary daze, and then staggered onward. The spontaneous emergence of organization is a central problem of life at all scales. Those studying the origin of life are acutely aware that, without some self-organizing principle, it would take many times the age of the universe before chance would bring amino acids together in just the right combinations necessary to form the elaborate machinery of DNA.

how they do occur, but how they might plausibly occur.

Scientists have discovered in recent years that some seemingly complicated patterns, like the branching, jagged structures of plants, have simple descriptions in the language of fractal geometry, in which patterns are built up from rules repeated on different scales.

No one knows just how such rules are encoded in the genes of real plants; nevertheless, several demonstrations at Los Alamos created lifelike ferns, trees and even flowers from relatively modest fractal instructions.

One program, by Przemyslaw Prusinkiewicz of the University of Regina in Canada — the winner of an "Artificial 4-H Contest" for

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE a.m. volume, NYSE prev. a.m. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg/Pct.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo with 'The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chg, Prev.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg/Pct.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns: Sell, Buy, *BVI.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg/Pct.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg/Pct.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Main NYSE stock list table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Rallies in Modest Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Wednesday in modest trading, after rallying on a slight rise in government bond prices. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 10.98 points Tuesday, rose near the end of the day to close at 2,596.28, a gain of 5.71 points. Advances led losers by 7 to 6, on volume of 177.6 million shares, up slightly from Tuesday's 173.5 million. Traders said that equities were influenced by the bond market and by sporadic futures-linked buying and selling. Early selling was in response to lower bond prices, said Jack Baker, head of the equity block trading desk at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "When the bond market firmed up, stocks came off the bottom." Mr. Baker said that initial weakness in International Business Machines, which had traded down to 148.50 by mid-morning, also caused concern. But when the stock rallied to 150 by early afternoon, "people felt more comfortable," he said. IBM's move up in the last hour of trading enhanced the positive tone of blue-chip issues, other analysts said. "The market had a firm undertone," said Ralph Bloch, senior vice-president and chief market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida. He said that stocks appeared to be readying for another rally, based partly on the rationale that the U.S. merchandise trade figures for August, due for release in mid-October, will show the nation's trade deficit starting to narrow. "The market is in a rebuilding phase that could give us the real possibility of making an attack on the old highs," Mr. Bloch said. Traders said that buying by portfolio managers, who want to close their books at the end of the quarter showing stocks that have appreciated, had lent support to prices. But Mr. Baker cautioned that weakness might follow any end-of-quarter "window-dressing." "The market will be extremely volatile in the fourth quarter," he said. "I'm one of those who believe that the Dow will retest a low of 2,470 before it marches higher." Santa Fe Southern Pacific led the actives, jumping 4 1/4 to 63 3/4. The stock was subject to various rumors. One said a buyout plan is in the works, and the company declined comment. Olympia & York, the Canadian real estate company, earlier this week it had a 6.18 percent stake and had received regulatory clearance to raise the stake to 24.9 percent. Kansas City Southern gained 3 to 76 1/4. A New York-based group recently said it might seek control. CBS Inc. leaped 9 1/4 to 225 amid continued speculation about a possible sale of its records division. Loews, which owns nearly 25 percent of CBS, gained 3 to 94 1/4. Gillette rose 1 1/4 to 41 3/4. Nancy Hall, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham said "nothing has changed" and Ronald O. Perleman, Revlon's chairman, still might pursue an acquisition. She reiterated her buy recommendation on Gillette a day after Mr. Perleman said he was interested in investing in Salomon Inc.

Continuation of NYSE stock list table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.K. Executive Salary Gap Seems to Be Diminishing

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

WHY ARE British managers comparatively underpaid? In a survey just published by Employment Conditions Abroad, in London, which compares salaries in 18 countries, British managers are less well paid than the Swiss, the West Germans and the French. Only South African and Greek managers earn less money.

Only South African and Greek managers earn less money than British ones.

British chief executive officers, in particular, do not fare much better than their employees. According to a survey of chief executives' salaries in 20 countries published last June by Towers Perrin, an international management consulting firm in London, "Worldwide Total Remuneration Survey," British chief executives ranked 13th in terms of gross salary (cash only). They were less well paid than the Swiss, the Germans, the French, the Italians, the Brazilians, the Spanish and the Argentines.

Although it is difficult to say whether high taxes discouraged people's interest in making money or whether their disinterest in making money meant they did not mind high taxes, some contend that British managers usually did not push for higher salaries. "You could almost call it a cultural difference," said Graham Lindsey, a consultant for Kohn/Ferry International, another executive search firm. "Traditionally the British have not been that money oriented. There was an attitude that there are other things in life besides money like going for walks in the country, patting the dog on the head and dropping in at the local pub."

Stearns to Sell 20% Stake

Jardine to Pay \$393 Million

NEW YORK — Bear Stearns Co., one of the biggest U.S. investment firms, said Wednesday that it had agreed to sell a 20 percent stake to Jardine Strategic Holdings of Hong Kong for about \$393 million.

After a delayed opening pending the announcement, Bear Stearns shares rose \$1.50, to \$21.25, on the New York Stock Exchange. The 64-year-old investment company, which changed from a limited partnership to stock ownership in October 1985, said that Jardine would make a tender offer to all shareholders for about 16.3 million Bear Stearns common shares at \$23 apiece.

Jardine also would tender for 70,000 shares of Bear Stearns convertible preferred at \$228.72 per share, giving the transaction a total value of about \$392.7 million. Bear Stearns & Co., the partnership that owns about 45 percent of the company, said it plans to tender its shares under the offer. Bear Stearns Co., ranked the ninth largest U.S. investment firm earned \$47.9 million, or 53 cents a share, in the first quarter ended July 31, compared with net income of \$18.9 million, or 22 cents a share, a year earlier. Quarterly revenue rose to \$482.7 million from \$334.1 million.

DAT: In the Beginning, a Blue Note

Because of Price, New Recorders Selling Slowly

By Nicholas D. Kristof



Takamitsu Morizane, a Shimura Sound store salesman in Tokyo, displaying a digital audio tape and recorder.

TOKYO — Minoru Yoshida, a university student, listened in a Tokyo department store to the breathtaking sound of digital audio tape and decided that he would get a machine soon. But not quite yet.

"I'll have one in three years," said Mr. Yoshida, a jazz enthusiast who owns a compact disk player. But 200,000 yen (about \$1,400), he said, "is too expensive."

Mr. Yoshida's sentiment is typical of the consumer reaction to DAT, as the technology introduced seven months ago is known. So far, DAT is available only in Japan, and few Japanese are buying the machines. But many experts still portray DAT as a revolutionary medium that eventually will supplant cassette tapes.

Because DAT machines record music digitally, like a compact disc, the music from them is crystal clear, without a hint of a hiss. They also have another advantage over analog tape machines: The tapes they play are even smaller than cassettes, yet can hold two hours of music. The high prices and the lack of pre-recorded tapes seem the principal reasons why the machines are not selling well in Japan. The Electronic Industries Association of Japan originally estimated that sales of DAT units in the domestic market would total 50,000 this year, rising to 218,000 in 1988 and 660,000 in 1989. Now both industry executives and outside analysts say total sales in Japan this year are likely to be 30,000 or even fewer.

Leading Index In the U.S. Posts 7th Straight Rise

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's chief forecasting gauge of future economic activity rose 0.6 percent in August, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

It was the seventh consecutive increase of the index of leading economic indicators and the longest string of advances since the current economic recovery began in late 1982. The Commerce Department said the August increase followed a revised July advance of 0.3 percent. Analysts said the string of gains in the index was pointing the way to continued moderate economic growth for the rest of this year and through the 1988 presidential election, something bound to cheer Republicans hoping to hold onto the White House.

The index last declined in January. The seven monthly gains are the longest stretch of consecutive increases since a string of 21 straight advances that started in September 1982, just before the beginning of the current recovery. The recovery from the 1981-82 recession will be 59 months long next month, making it the longest U.S. peacetime expansion. The index is composed of 11 forward-looking statistics and is designed to predict economic activity six to nine months in the future.

The biggest positive force in August was a big gain in stock market prices, which pushed the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index up 6.2 percent in August.

Four of the statistics were positive forces on the index. The other strength came from a drop in weekly unemployment claims, a rise in building permits and an increase in the U.S. money supply. Four of the indicators held the index back. The largest came from a decline in plant and equipment orders by businesses, followed by changes in business delivery times on orders, changes in the prices of raw materials and a drop in manufacturers' orders for consumer goods. One indicator, the length of the average workweek was unchanged. House Sales Rise 2.7% Sales of new single-family houses rose 2.7 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 688,000 units, the Commerce Department said Wednesday, Reuters reported. The department revised July sales to show an increase from June levels of 4 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 670,000 units instead of the previously reported 0.5 percent rise.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Bid, Ask, and other currency rate data.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Commodity, Bid, Ask, and other dollar value data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other interest rate data.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other Asian dollar deposit data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data.

European Bank Owners Debate 'Franklin National's' Future

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK — The six European banks that own Franklin National Bancorp — the former Franklin National Bank — are struggling with the future of the institution, and even considering changing its name back to Franklin National, according to bank analysts here with close ties to Europe.

commercial bank collapse in U.S. history until 1984, when Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago was rescued by the government. Franklin's top officers, including Michele Sindona, the late Italian financier, were sent to jail. Immediately after its failure, Franklin was acquired by a consortium of six leading European banks, and its name was changed to European American. Initially, the new owners sought to have European American act as the agent for each in the United States. Many of its loans were made to customers of the parent banks and to other international borrowers, including developing countries.

After Henry 2d, Is There a Ford in Ford's Future?

By James Risen

DETROIT — The last Ford to have run Ford Motor Co. is dead. Today, the world's second-largest auto company is in the hands of a cadre of professional managers with no familial or historical ties to the legendary Henry Ford.

Edsel B. Ford 2d, left, who at 38 is general sales manager of the Lincoln-Mercury Division, and William Clay Ford Jr., 30, recently named chairman of Ford in Switzerland.



Edsel B. Ford 2d, left, who at 38 is general sales manager of the Lincoln-Mercury Division, and William Clay Ford Jr., 30, recently named chairman of Ford in Switzerland.

French Socialists Again Assail Privatization

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The opposition Socialist Party renewed charges Wednesday that France's center-right government has been guilty of gross favoritism in its privatization of 14 major companies.

But in most cases the identities of these investors have not been made public. The Socialists' paper alleged that "some industrial or banking groups" have cross-holdings in as many as nine of the privatized companies. Mr. Balladur has said that no company has more than two cross holdings, and has said that he will release a document rejecting the allegations, point by point, in the near future.

The Socialist paper condemned the planned privatization of two insurance companies, Assurances Générale de France and Union des Assurances de Paris, as a "massive pillage." It alleged that the holders of life-insurance policies would be deprived of assets worth about 50 billion francs (about \$7.9 billion) because these assets would be transferred to parent companies ahead of privatization.

The government also plans to privatize Compagnie Financière de Suez, the Matra armaments group and, possibly, a leading bank and a leading industrial group before the spring elections. If it does, the government will have achieved within a year more than one-third of its goal of selling off 66 companies in five years, raising an estimated 275 billion francs.

Key Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other key money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other U.S. money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other U.S. money market fund data.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text: CORUM Admiral's Cup. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. WEMPE. In Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Düsseldorf, Köln, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, München, Nürnberg, Paris and New York. And at the finest jewellers in the world. For information, write to: Corum, rue du Petit-Château, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market indicators.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures prices for grains and food.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures prices for metals and livestock.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures prices for currency options and financial instruments.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures prices for commodities and currencies.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures prices for various commodities.

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Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists futures prices for various commodities.

Cocoa Prices Hit Low On Forecast of Surplus
LONDON — Cocoa prices fell Wednesday to a four and three-quarter year low in London after a British trade house forecast a 1987/88 world surplus of almost 129,000 tons (116,000 metric tons), traders said.

AMER High-Lows
NEW HIGHS 42
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AID Ind 4
AIE Ind 4
AIF Ind 4
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S&P 100 Index Options
The S&P 100 index options market showed a significant increase in volume and activity on Wednesday, with prices generally higher than the previous session.

London Metals
LONDON — The London Metals market showed a mixed performance on Wednesday, with some metals prices rising and others falling.

Company Results
Several major companies reported their quarterly earnings on Wednesday, with mixed results across the board.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, featuring various logos and text, including 'Municipal Bonds' and 'Dividends'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Mountleigh Stops Buying Storehouse

LONDON — The chairman of Mountleigh Group PLC, Tony Clegg, said Wednesday that his company was not buying further shares of Storehouse PLC at current price levels.

Asked if he would consider launching a hostile bid for Storehouse, Mr. Clegg reiterated that he was watching developments closely and did not want to rule out any option.

Earlier he told the annual general meeting that Mountleigh had bought another 1.5 million shares in Storehouse on Tuesday, raising its interest in the company to 2.25 percent from 1.84 percent.

He said Mountleigh had paid an average price of 387.7 pence (\$6.30) as it raised its holding to 9.25 million shares.

Conti Gumi Plans Big Issue To Aid General Tire Takeover

HANOVER, West Germany — Continental Gummi-Werke AG, West Germany's largest tire manufacturer, said Wednesday that it would issue 2.4 million shares this month to raise about 700 million Deutsche marks (\$380 million) to help fund its recent takeover of General Tire Inc. for \$650 million.

The offer is being split evenly into an international share placement and a rights issue for existing shareholders. The share placement will raise 384 million DM with each share offered at 320 DM.

S & N Bids for Rest of Matthew Brown PLC

LONDON — Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC said Wednesday that it had made an offer to acquire the 70 percent stake it does not already own in Matthew Brown PLC, a regional brewery.

Scottish & Newcastle said this offer represented an increase of 226 pence over its final offer for Brown in 1985. That bid, it said, nearly succeeded.

It said the stock offer would lapse if the proposed acquisition was referred to the U.K. Monopolies and Mergers Commission, while the cash alternative was dependent on the offer becoming unconditional in all respects.

Denki Kagaku, L'Air Liquide Set Joint Venture

TOKYO — Denki Kagaku Kogyo KK, L'Air Liquide SA and its Japanese subsidiary, Tetsan KK, have signed a joint venture agreement to produce monosilane gas in Japan, the companies said Wednesday.

Monosilane gas is used in the semiconductor industry. The company formed in the venture, Denki Silane KK, is capitalized at 1.5 billion yen (\$10 million). Denki Kagaku owns 51 percent of the new company, and L'Air Liquide and Tetsan jointly hold the rest.

SUCCESSION: Is There a Ford in Ford's Future?

Gilmour, 52, the company's executive vice president and chief financial officer, seems to be in line to become the third consecutive non-Ford family chairman of Ford Motor.

While there are four Fords in their 30s and 40s working at Ford Motor now, Edsel and William Clay Jr. are the only family members with real prospects of moving into powerful posts. But the fact that other family members, including those with rather checkered pasts, continue to move easily and quickly into good jobs with the company, serves to point up the fact that Ford is still something of a family-oriented shop.

The most notable example is Benson Ford Jr., the once-rebellious son of Benson Ford, Henry 2d's late brother. In the late 1970s, Benson Jr., who is now 38, mounted a highly publicized and futile challenge to Henry 2d's control of Ford, while also seeking to overturn his father's will to gain access to a multimillion-dollar trust fund.

Yet last year, after repenting his past transgressions and moving back to Detroit, Benson was quietly given a job as a parts-and-service trainer at Ford. He was then quickly named the Detroit District zone manager for the company's parts and service division last March, despite having less than one year of experience with the company.

First Boston Seen as Neutral In Revlon Offer to Salomon

NEW YORK — First Boston Corp. has assured Salomon Inc. that it would not help Revlon Inc. in what could become a hostile takeover bid for the big U.S. investment bank, industry sources said.

Forstmann to Sell Sybron To Group for \$390 Million

NEW YORK — Forstmann Little & Co. said Wednesday it agreed to sell Sybron Corp., a maker of laboratory and dental products it acquired last year, to a group led by the investment firm Hicks & Haas Inc. for \$390 million.

Reveco Chairman Quits; B.A. Sells Named to Job

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Reveco D.S. Inc., the largest U.S. drugstore chain, said its chairman, Sidney Dworkin, had resigned less than a year after leading a \$1.29 billion leveraged buyout. His son, Marc, 41, an executive vice president, also resigned.

The Dworkins said they had sold their interest in Reveco for an undisclosed amount of cash and certain assets. The Dworkin family had owned 11.6 percent of Reveco after the company went private in December 1986.

Mr. Dworkin, 61, was succeeded as chairman by Boake A. Sells, former president of Dayton Hudson Corp. The New York Times said Mr. Sells, 50, will receive an equity stake in Reveco estimated by some sources at \$20 million. He also will take over as chief executive officer from William B. Edwards, who remains president and will be chief operating officer.

The past two years have been unprofitable ones for Reveco, which is based in Twinsburg, Ohio. In the year ended May 30, 1987, Reveco's loss narrowed to \$59.5 million from \$64.4 million the previous year.

Dayton Hudson Corp., meanwhile, announced that Mr. Sells has been succeeded as president by Bruce G. Albright, chairman and chief executive of its Target stores unit. Robert J. Ulrich, president and chief operating officer of Target, will become its chairman and chief executive officer. Last week Dayton-Hudson, a Minneapolis-based department store chain, rejected an unsolicited \$6.3 billion takeover bid by Dart Group Corp. of Landover, Maryland, a major retail chain.

Group 11 International, a Minneapolis-based company that provides bodyguards, bulletproof limousines and sniffer dogs for security-conscious executives and celebrities, is opening a Paris branch. Carol LaSota, 27, the Group 11 president, holds a business degree but has spent many years as a radio announcer. Her two French partners, Thierry Rouffaud and Nicolas Courrelle, both 26, were in the French Army and have worked for years in security.

Warwick Quits As SEC Director In New York City

NEW YORK — Kathleen A. Warwick has resigned after less than a year as head of the New York office of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the face of low morale and a threat of mass resignations.

Ms. Warwick was immediately succeeded by a veteran SEC staff member from Washington, James A. Clarkson 3d. Commission sources said Ms. Warwick's resignation had been demanded by David S. Ruder, who has been chairman of the SEC for less than two months, after he was briefed by three commission officials last week.

OBLI-DM AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Les participants de OBLI-DM, réunis en assemblée générale extraordinaire le 30 juillet 1987, ont procédé à la transformation du Fonds commun de placement par constitution d'une société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV) et par apport de tous les actifs et de toutes les obligations du Fonds commun de placement, retiendra la dénomination 'OBLI-DM'.

Santa Fe Stock Jumps As Buying Move Is Seen

NEW YORK — Santa Fe Shermans Pacific Corp. shares rose sharply Wednesday on speculation that Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the Canadian real estate giant, could force the company into a new restructuring giving more value to shareholders, traders said.

STATISTICAL MYOPIA

While analysts keep using sluggish U.S. economic statistics as a selling excuse, Motorola is tripling sales of its new 68020 microprocessor this year and will triple them again in '88. The stock is up from \$30 to \$70 and now indigo sees short of key customers preparing to take off.

New Issue October 1, 1987

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on Month-End Buying

LONDON — The U.S. dollar edged higher Wednesday in Europe, as market participants bought the U.S. currency to square their books at the end of the month and the quarter, dealers said.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for currency, rate, and change.

Mr. Baker's proposal for a currency-commodity link was also seen by Mr. Chertkov as a "smoke-screen to cover up basic disagreements between Western authorities over their economic policies."

er, the dollar rose modestly of news of Mr. Baker's remarks, as short-covering helped reverse an early decline.

Bank of France Blunts Rise Of Franc on Mark, Dollar

PARIS — The Bank of France intervened in currency markets Wednesday to stem the French franc's rise on market expectations of higher French interest rates, dealers said, mainly by buying small amounts of dollars and Deutsche marks.

DAT: Buyers Reluctant Over High Prices of Recorder

(Continued from first finance page) Until now purchasers of DAT players have had no pre-recorded music to play on their machines, but that could change rapidly.

Until now purchasers of DAT players have had no pre-recorded music to play on their machines, but that could change rapidly.

equipped with a "spoiler chip" that would prevent them from recording compact disks, but the manufacturers complain — and some music critics agree — that the spoiler chip would have a slight but noticeable effect on the quality of the sound.

Pöhl Criticizes U.S. on Loan Funding for Poorest

WASHINGTON — Karl Otto Pöhl, chairman of the West German Bundesbank, criticized the United States Wednesday for requesting a proposed increase in a loan fund to aid the world's most impoverished nations.

Mr. Pöhl also disputed President Ronald Reagan's contention Tuesday that West Germany and Japan needed to do more to stimulate their economies to help ease trade imbalances.

Permanent System Proposed

Britain called Wednesday for a permanent system of managed floating exchange rates, building on efforts to stabilize currencies over the past two years.

Manufacturers are keeping prices artificially high, and are reluctant to promote DAT, for fear of being sued by recording companies, according to Alan P. Bell, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. in Tokyo who said: 'It's a game of Russian roulette. Nobody wants to be first.'

Alan P. Bell, an electronics analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. in Tokyo, said that manufacturers were keeping prices artificially high and were reluctant to be seen as promoting DAT for fear of being sued by recording companies.

Japanese Steel Exports Drop

TOKYO — Japanese steel exports dropped 9.5 percent in August from a year earlier, to 2.08 million tons, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Wednesday.

Wednesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. 170 The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing Tables included: the automatic prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

SPORTS

Cardinals Sweep the Expos Tidily, 1-0, 3-0

ST. LOUIS — Strong pitching and opportunistic offense were never more in evidence than Tuesday night, when the St. Louis Cardinals took full advantage of a total of six hits and held Montreal to seven as they swept the Expos, 1-0 and 3-0, in a doubleheader.

Combined with Philadelphia's victory over New York, the sweep gave the Cards a 3 1/2-game lead over the second-place Mets in the National League East. The Cardinals have five games remaining and New York four — including three in St. Louis to close the season.

It's not always how many hits you total, it's when you get them, said Ozzie Smith, whose hit-and-run single through a vacant shortstop hole set up Tommy Herr's sacrifice fly in the sixth inning of the opener.

Phillies 3, Mets 0: In Philadelphia, Don Carman gave up only one hit — a fourth-inning infield single by Mookie Wilson — and Mike Schmidt drove in two runs as the Phillies cut New York further adrift of the Cardinals.

Left-hander Carman retired nine in a row before Wilson bounced a grounder over the mound and barely beat shortstop Steve Jeltz's throw from behind second base. Carman, who struck out five, set down the next 18 in a row.

Giants 5, Padres 3: In San Diego, rookie Benito Santiago extended his hitting streak to 13 games with a home run in his final at-bat, but San Francisco held on to hand the Padres their sixth consecutive loss. Santiago, who has the longest consecutive-game hitting streak ever

by a rookie, drove a Scott Garretts fastball into the left-field seats in the eighth.

Reds 5, Braves 4: In Cincinnati, Buddy Bell singled home Paul O'Neill with one out in the ninth to seal second place for the Reds in the Western division for the third straight year.

Dodgers 6, Astros 1: In Houston, Franklin Stubbs hit a two-run homer in the first and rookie Shawn Hillegas held the Astros to three hits over his six innings. Loser Nolan Ryan struck out nine to retain his major-league lead with 260.

game. Toronto also lost catcher Ernie Whit when he slid into second baseman Paul Molitor to break up a sixth-inning double play and sustained two broken ribs. Whit, 35, was having his best season ever, with 19 home runs and 73 RBIs — including eight homers and 20 RBIs in September.

Last week, the Blue Jays lost All-Star shortstop Tony Fernandez, who fractured his right elbow after being upended during a double-play attempt.

Tigers 10, Orioles 1: In Detroit, Chet Lemon drove in four runs and Bill Madlock three to back the three-hit pitching of Frank Tanana. Tanana (14-10) won for the first time since Aug. 11.

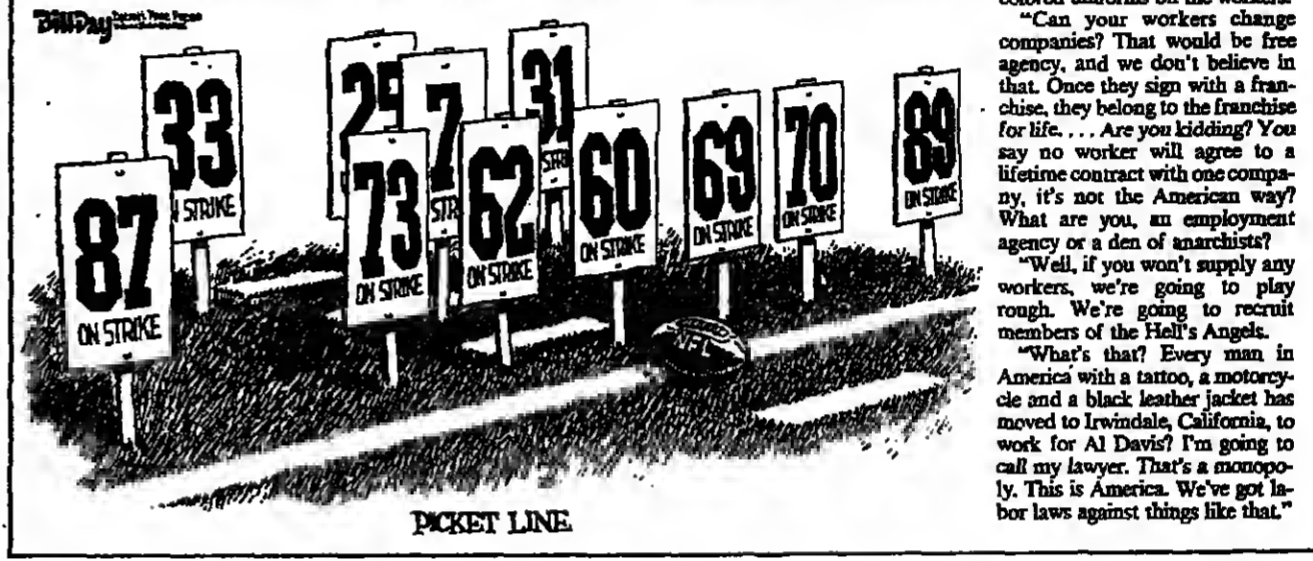
Halloween's Showing Up a Month Early

By George Vecsey New York Times Staff Writer NEW YORK — "Hello, Personpower Unlimited? My name is Rozelle and I need a thousand temporary workers this weekend. It's for a big masquerade party we're throwing all over America. It's not exactly the Bicentennial or the Statue of Liberty but more like Halloween a month early. We'll dress them up in interesting costumes and send them out to parties."

"No, it's not like a singing telegram. No Superman costumes, no Dolly Parton look-alikes. Think of it as Candy Corn. We play little tricks on people and the hidden camera records it all. The job is not hard — about 12 minutes of heavy work every Sunday. The rest of the time, they'll stand around and listen to music and drink soda and talk with their co-workers — just like most other jobs."

"I'm afraid I can't be specific about my business. Let's just say I represent a large industry located all over America — sort of a franchise setup, independent ownership and all that. I'm representing all the owners except for one maverick out in California. But let's not talk about him. I get headaches whenever I think about him."

are just taking a little fall vacation, that's all. "Another thing. We have to make sure all the new workers will not be afraid of crowds. It's possible some curious people will turn up to watch them work."



SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for League, Team, Score, and Innings. Includes American League and National League results.

European Soccer

Table with columns for Cup, Team, Score, and Goals. Includes UEFA Cup and other European competitions.

Football

Table with columns for League, Team, Score, and Goals. Includes CFL Leaders and National League.

Golf

Table with columns for PGA Leaders, Team, Score, and Par. Includes individual and team scores.

Former U.S. Olympians Remain a Spirited Bunch

By Ken Denlinger Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Through terrorism and lesser forms of international politics, through boycotts, staggering budget overruns and more hypocrisy than you can shake a finger at, the Olympic flame still glimmers. Eleven years after that millennium was snuffed Tuesday at the Hart Senate Office Building, where one arrived a bit skeptical and left with a warmer feeling for sportsmanship and sportsmanship at the highest level.

It was De Varona-to-Beamon-to-de Varona, if you're keeping score, and the gesture was almost double-play quick. In the mid-'60s, swimmer Donna De Varona had spoken to a group of disadvantaged youngsters in New York City. Among those who listened was Beamon, who said he had been sent to a public school for the incorrigible when he was 15.

Beamon later said of life before he jumped farther than anyone before or since in amateur track. "I had the wrong kind of heroes. She [De Varona] was the first one that meant something."



Skier Billy Kidd: The cowboy hat was perfectly proper attire.

Runner Vows To Disprove IAAF Finding

The Associated Press BERN — Runner Sandra Gasser vowed Wednesday to prove that she has not used illegal steroids, which was the finding of tests conducted during last month's world track and field championships in Rome.

Transition

BASEBALL American League BALTIMORE — Asked for answers on Alan Wiggins' second baseman for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Steve Lerner, 2nd, of the New York-Penn League, St. Louis — Stated Ron Hardy, center, to a publisher's contract.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League.

Transition

Table showing Transition for American League and National League.

Transition

Table showing Transition for American League and National League.

For 'Human Anchor,' Life Can Be a Real Downer

By Andrew W. Beyer Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Carlos Meyer quit his job as manager of a restaurant in Alexandria, Virginia, so he could spend the entire racing season in Saratoga Springs, New York, and make his fortune.

At the time, that did not appear to be a wholly rational decision. Meyer's bankroll was a meager \$1,300 (of which at least half had to be needed to pay his bar bill at the Cafe Broadway in Saratoga Springs). Although Meyer would have access to the opinions of some ace gamblers, his own handicapping and betting tend to be erratic at best. Moreover, Meyer is not a lucky guy. His friends have dubbed him "the human anchor," and fate never has shown an inclination to let him win a fortune and retire to a life of luxury.

But Meyer would not be deterred. When the Saratoga season ended last month and most of his friends were toting up their modest profits, Meyer could claim credit for a gambling windfall of \$656,592 — for someone else, of course.

In the early stages of the meeting, Meyer seemed to be living up to his reputation for lucklessness. He made a plunge on a horse named Wind Chill, who led all the way to win by four lengths (and would have doubled Meyer's bankroll), only to be disqualified for an infraction leaving the gate.

